BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 1 JUNE, 1839. No. 2243.

FOR LONDON.—The fine British built A. I. Ship "PRINCE GEORGE," 482 Tons, Captain YOUNG; has a few Tons disengaged, and will sail 10th instant. For freight or passage, having good accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, apply to

GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 1st June, 1839.

FOR BORDEAUX "direct" the fine *Ship "Paquet Boat Bordelais."* 260 tons, Captain J. Sibady "This vessel has splendid accommodations for passengers, and will have early dispatch. For freight or passage —Apply to THOMAS JEFFERIES, AND Co.

Meadow Street, 1st June, 1839,

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Alexander Bell*, Junior, late Deputy Collector of Customs and Town duties at Bombay, in the Civil Service of the Honorable the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton Esquire*, Registrar of this Honorable Court. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23rd day of May, 1839.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Proctor for Petitioner.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the Goods of *George Ogilvie Farquharson* late a Cadet, and *David Campbell*, late an Assistant Surgeon in the service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, severally deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton, Esquire* Registrar of the said Court.—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized therof.—Dated this 31st day of May, 1839.

WE the undersigned have this day commenced business at this Presidency under the style and firm of SYERS LIVINGSTON AND Co.

R, LIVINGSTON BY HIS ATTRY. D. B. SYERS.
D B. SYERS.
GEO. DEARMAN.

Bombay 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Executor being about to close the accounts of the late *Robert Riddell Esq. I. N.*, parties having claims against the Estate, are requested to forward them to Messrs. *Leckie and Co.* for adjustment without delay.—Bombay, 31st May, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Bombay agency of the Calcutta *Englishman* Press, and of the firm of *J. H. Stocqueler and Co.* Calcutta and London, has been transferred to *Messrs. Frith and Co.* to whom it is requested all payments may be made on account of the above concerns, instead of to Mr. Malvery as heretofore.

Messrs. Frith, and Co. will also be happy to receive, and despatch letters; execute commissions to for the "Englishman" and Army Agency Establishment under authority duly received from Messrs. Stocqueler, and Co.—Nesbitt Lane, 21st May, 1839.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Directors, of this institution have appointed a Committee for the purpose of accepting risks, issuing Policies, and transacting generally the business of the Society at Bombay. Forms of application, Tables of Premiums, and every information connected with the Society can be obtained at our office.

LECKIE AND Co.
Agents, Bombay Branch Universal Life Assurance Society.

NOTICE TO MESSES AND INDIVIDUALS.

THE undersigned are now landing from the "*Josephine*" from Bourdeaux, an assortment of Wines and Brandies selected expressly for this market by their Agent, Thos. Dunkin of Bourdeaux, and which they will sell at the following Prices vizt:

Claret St. Estephe	Rs.	18	Dozen.
„ Medoc	„	15	„ „
„ St. Estephe in Pints	„	10	„ „
„ Medoc.....Do....	„	8	„ „
Sauterne	„	15	„ „
Barsac	„	15	„ „
Cotie Roti	„	25	„ „
Sparkling St. Peray	„	25	„ „
Cette Madeira	„	15	„ „
Sparkling Hermitage	„	25	„ „
White Sparkling Champagne	„	40	„ „
Choice Champagne Cognac	„	14	„ „

N. B. A few Sample cases of the following superior Clarets, have been sent out vizt. Ht. St. Estephe, St. Julien Cautenac, Margaux, Ht. Margaux, Red Hermitage, Mouton, Lafitte, Leovilee and Ht. Leovilee, which may be had at 25 Rupees per dozen.

FRITH AND Co.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY, most respectfully begs to announce to his Customers, Ladies and Gentlemen, at the presidency and outstations, that he has received his Commissioned Goods, by the French Ship, which lately arrived from Bordeaux, consisting of the following Articles viz:—

Lady's and Gentlemen's best Kid Gloves, plain and figured silk Grosdenaples for Dresses, Artificial Flowers, plain and figured silk Velvet for Lady's Dresses, newest fashion Silk for Gentlemen's waistcoats, Silk lace Gloves and mittins, long and short; newest fashion Gauze, Sarsnet, Satin and waist ribbons, blonde Edging, Children's Dolls and Toys, and many other articles, which he has exposed to sale at his shop, at reasonable prices.

Bombay 31st May, 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—No. XXXIV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 20th May 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 1st June 1893.

THE ANNUAL Sermon for the benefit of the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, will be preached by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese Tomorrow at Saint Thomas' Cathedral, after which a Collection will be made.

Divine Service will commenee at 11 A. M.

Bombay, 1st June 1839.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Institution, will be held in the Girls School, Byculla, on Tuesday next the 4th Instant at 11 A. M.

The Right Honorable the GOVERNOR will take the Chair.

Bombay, 1st June 1839.

AUCTION SALE.

THIS day Saturday, the 1st June, at 11 A. M, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, the Household Furniture &c. of DR. DOWNEY, at his Bungalow, on the Esplanade, consisting of a variety of Household Furniture Crockery, Glass Ware, a fine toned Piano, a handsome Plated Epergne, with Plateau, a double Poled Tent, a Palanquin &c.

No Catalogues will be published; the property on view this day.—Nesbit Lane, 1st June, 1839.

ON Wednesday, the 5th of June, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to public sale at their Rooms, a large and valuable Invoice of Pictures, Books, &c. Champaign in Quarts and Pints, Eau de Cologne, and a variety of other Articles.

On the same day at 12 A. M. They will put up to Public Sale, an Invoice of Oilman Stores, just imported per *Ann* consisting of:

Potted Yarmouth Herrings.	Different size cases of Salmon.
Bott les of assorted Pickles.	Tins of Natives Oysters.
West India Pickles.	Jersey Cream in Quart and Pints &c. &c.
Smoked Sprats in Tin.	
Jambonade or Potted Ham.	
Assorted Tart Fruits.	

ALSO,—3 Casks of Allsop's rejected Beer and 12 of Bass's.

Catalogues will be published, and the articles on view from Monday the 3d.

ON COMMISSION.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for sale a variety of New Publications just imported per Ship "*Ann*" which are priced extremely low, viz.

"Memoirs of Charles Matthews," "Widow Barnaby." "Pictures of the world," "James's South Australia," "Comic Almanac," "Moore's Lalla Rookh," "Love's Exchange," "Bubbles of the Canadas," "Elphinston's Cabul," "Bowers on the Horse."&c. &c. &c.

Nesbit Lane, 31st, May, 1839

GENEVA WATCHES.

MESSRS ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received Two very Elegant Geneva Watches, made to express order by "Mouline Aine and Co."—and just imported ed.

No. 12843—with Gold face..... Rs. 300
" 12250—with Silver Gilt do..... „ 275

The above Watches are warranted to be of the very best description.

Nesbit Lane, 31st May, 1839.

ON COMMISSION.—A large powerful Grey Buggy or Shigram Horse. Priced Moderate.—Apply to ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

FOR SALE.—A Grey Arab Saddle Horse well broken in and perfectly quiet. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

ALSO.

A quantity of grass ready packed for sea use.

BUNGALOW FOR SALE.—On Wednesday, the 5th Instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. *Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.* will submit to Public sale without reserve, a Bungalow near the Cooperage, the Property of Captain Sinclair as it now stands, with Punkahs Checks &c. &c.

ON sale at the Godowns of *Messrs. Forbes and Co.*, the following Wines, recently imported from Bordeaux.

Destournel Cos. Claret, at Rs 24, and Rs 25 per dozen in patent bottles.

Pomys Medoc..... 14 per dozen.
La Rose Claret, from Mr. C. Thomson, 14 per ditto
Sauterne.....ditto..... 12 per ditto

Bombay, 1st June, 1839.

TO BE LET.—A well known House in Nesbit lane, Mazagon "called Claremount" lately vacated by B. DOVETON Esq. C. A. is ready to be entered immediately. For particulars apply to *Ardaseer Limjee Cowasjee* or *Framjee Cowasjee Esq.* at his office in the Fort.—Bombay, 1st June, 1829.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A Re-print of Part II. or "*A Practical Treatise on the Attack of Military Posts, Villages, Intrenchments, &c.*, intended as a supplement to the "Defence of Out Posts," *with a familiar explanation of the Principles and Practice of Escalading.* By CAPTAIN J. JEBB, of the Corps of Royal Engineers. Price, 2½ Rupees.

A few copies of Part I. or the "Defence of Out Posts," by the same Author, may be had at 3 Rupees per Copy, or both Works for Rupees 5.

Also, the *latest Edition* of the Abstract of the Field Exercise and Evolutions of the Army. Rupees 3. Application for the above, to be made to Messrs. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. or to Mr. PHILLIPS, at the office of the "BOMBAY TIMES."—1st June 1839.

FOR SALE.—A few dozens of rich old Lisbon Wine, that has been in India many years, and bottled in the year 1831; is remarkably, mellow, and superior to the generality of Wine now sold as Sherry and Madeira. Price Rupees 20 per dozen.

Blackwell, Cursetjee and Co.—Bombay, 31st May, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A Fashionable Britzscha with Harness and a pair of Horses nearly fifteen hands high—price very moderate. Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay 1st June 1839.

STRAYED into the Auction Rooms of BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co., a very handsome Spaniel Bitch, apparently just landed—The owner may have her by describing her marks and defraying the expence of this advertisement.—Bombay, 31st May, 1839.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—Will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 3d Instant at their Rooms, the valuable Houshold property of the late ALEXANDER BELL Esq. late Deputy Collector of Customs, consisting of silver, Plated and Glass ware—very handsome Dinner and Breakfast services, Cots, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes, Cabinet Book Cases with Glass Doors, Tea Caddy, Ottoman, Hanging, Wall, Moon, and Globe Lamps, plated Candlesticks with shades, a handsome set of plated Dish covers, a handsome French Organ, with 4 Barrels, each playing 4 Tunes, nearly new, a Handsome Cabinet Piano By Butcher, a large Cheval Glass, Table Ornaments, two French Eight day clocks, China Sugar Jars, Drip Stone, Cooking utensils, a quantity of Champaign, Sherry and a variety of other articles.

At 12 o'clock an open Carriage with a pair of Horses and Harness—a Buggy with Horse and Harness, and a Saddle Horse with Saddle and Bridle—Palanquins &c. &c.

Bombay, 28 May 1839.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by public Auction on Monday next, the 3rd instant at their rooms, a valuable collection of Oil Paintings, Books, a fine toned Pianoforte by Butcher, a Handsome Silver Tea Pot and stand, two neat Hookas with Silver apparatus, a Buggy with Horse and Harness.—Bombay, 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Meya Chundoolall* Butcher, has contracted with *Bawoodeen bin Golam Ally Mookree and Golam Ali Hussonjee Mookree*, Son and Father, to purchase a House of 2 apartments, situate at Husson Khan Khullifa Row, without the Fort, Assessed No. 22. If any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, inheritable rights or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to *Shapoorjee Poonjeajee* Shroff, at his Shop in Butcher street without the fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof; or otherwise he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Bombay, 30th May, 1839.

ખબર • ફીઁઆંથી • આપીએચજે—મીઍંા • ચ નકુલાલ • ઽશાઽઍ • વગાર • મારનુ • ધેર • એઽ • ગાલા • બેનુ • બાબાદીન • ઝીન • ગોલાંમ • અલી • મુખરી • તથા • ગોલાંમ • અલી • ઽશંનજી • મુખરી ફીઽરો • તથા • બાપ • એ • બંધે • પાશેથી • વેચા નુ • બેવાનુ • શાટુ • ફીધુંછે—તે • શ્રી • બાહાદઽોટ • ઽશંન • ખાંન • ખલીદાનાં • મોફેલામોછે • તેનુ રૂપ ૨ • આશેશમેનટનો • આંઽ ૨૨ મોછે—એનુરૂપ ૨ • ઽરએઽ • લોઽ • અથવા • લોફોનો • ગીરથી • અ થવા • વારશીો • અથવા • ઝીજી • ઽાંજ • રીતનો • દા વો • પોચતો • ફેમેતો • તેનાંમાંને • જાણ • ઽરેચજે આજથી • દીન ૧૪ નીં • મુદતમો • શાપુરજી • પુજી આજી • શરાઽને • ઽશાઽવાડાનાં • નાંઽાં • ઉપર નાં • તેનાં • ડુકાંનપર • અફેર • ઽરે—મુદતપછી • ફો જનો • દાવો • ઽબુલ • ઽરશેં • નફી—તારીખ ૩૦ મીમે ૧૮૩૯ ❀

ON SALE direct from the Proprietors in cases of a doz. quarts, of very superior qualities.

	Rs.		Rs.
Branne Mouton	25	Chateau Laffitte	30
St. Julien Medoc	18. 22	Liqueurs assorties	20
Champage D'AY 1 doz. pints	20	Salad Oil	18
Cognac of 1830 @.	10 & 20	White Vinegar	10
St. Julien Medoc	6 8, 10	Gruaud 'Larose	10

Just arrived per Bordelais, & Josephine.

Old Cognac in cases of 12pints 10, Old Cognac in cask of 8 & 15 gal. 33, 60
Pomis and Portal Medoc..... 12 Salad Oil in case of ½ doz..... 10

Apply to A. WILLAUME AND Co. Mily Square.

Who begs to inform the public, that when Samples of their goods are granted, they are with tickets mentioning either the price or quantities, marks belonging to and their initials on.

FOR Sale at the Warehouse of the undersigned, Ladies Silk and Satin Bonnets, a few Dress and morning Caps, Book Muslin Cloaks &c. The above are of the latest London Fashion and elegantly trim'd. Also a few Infants Caps and Frock Bodies very neatly worked.—Cardiff Castle, 31st May 1839.

THOS. FERRAR.

MR. W. W. BECK respectfully intimates to Gentlemen of the Honorable Company's Service generally, but to the Military in particular, and the Community at large, that, in accordance with his own, and the wishes of several individuals, it is his intention, in a short time, if he meets with suitable encouragement, to open an Agency Establishment, similar to and *in connection with that of Messrs. Alexander. Kerr, and Co. of Leadenhall Street, London*, to be designated, "*Beck's Army and General Agency Office and Reading Room*," wherein Passages to England and elsewhere will be negociated according to instructions; commissions executed for all sorts of Goods either in Bomby or from England; Parcels and Letters received and despatched to England and all parts of India: Baggage shipped, landed, and forwarded to the interior if required, Monies invested, Bills, on England and other parts of the world, purchased on most favourable terms, Houses engaged and Bunder Boats supplied for parties just arriving at the Presidency, in short, every descriptiou of duty will be performed that is usually required of an Agent, for the trifling sum of Rupees 10 (ten) per annum in Bombay, and one pound Sterling in England, *payable in adveance*. To the Establishment, which will be in a central and airy part of the Fort, there will be attached a Reading Room, comfortably fitted up with every requisite article of Furniture, and regularly supplied with the most popular Indian and English Newspapers and Periodicals, available to all Subscribers frequenting the Room, but not beyond its precincts.

Gentlemen desirous of encouraging Mr. BECK, in the etablishment of an Office as above described, which he thinks is calculated to benefit all classes of the Community, will have the goodness to signify, their intention to do so as early as convenient, in order that measures may be immediately adopted for carrying the plan into effect with the least possible delay. Parties availing themselves of Mr. BECK's agency will have the advantage of access, without costs, to the Home Establishment, so long as their time of subscription remains unexpired, and the like privileges will be accorded to Subscribers in England on their arrival here.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.—11 CORNHILL AND 8 ST. MARTINS PLACE CHARING CROSS. CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has the pleasure to announce that he has recently entered into arrangements for extending the advantages of his Agency Establishment, and affording to his friends increased facilities for the transaction of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

The great increase of engagement which has resulted from the character of his Establishment, has induced him to receive two Gentlemen as Partners, from whose exertions attention and experience combined with his own, he anticipates the greatest benefit to his correspondants.

Captain Grindlay avails himself of this opportunity to offer his grateful acknowledgements for the extended and cordial support he has hitherto received.

Referring to the experience of the past as evidence of the zeal and care which may be relied upon for the future, Captain Grindlay has only to announce that the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "Grindlay, Christain and Mathews."

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 24th May 1839.

No. 283.—The order issued by the Brigadier Commanding the Scinde Reserve Force, under date the 1st February last, appointing Captain J. Gray, of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, to act as Interpreter to the Force during the absence of Lieutenant Postans, from the 29th January last, is confirmed.

No. 284.—Deesa being reduced to a 2nd Class Brigade, the situation of Deputy Paymaster at that Station is abolished.

A Treasure Chest will be established there, agreeably with the Regulations.

Consequent on orders from the Government of India, a Deputy Paymaster is sanctioned for Mhow.

Ensign J. D. DeVitre, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Deputy Paymaster at Mhow.

Lieutenant C. D. Mylne, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry. to be Assistant to the Superintendent of Bazars at Poona.

No. 285.—Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, orders have been issued for raising at Baroda, a Local Corps, to be designated the "Guzerat Irregular Horse", to consist of Eight Russallahs, and to be of the following strength:—

8 Rissaldars,	*Extra.*
8 Jemedars,	1 Wordee Major,
32 Duffedars,	1 Nakieb,
64 Naib Duffedars,	1 Writer,
8 Nishun Burdars,	2 Native Doctors,
8 Trumpeters,	1 Trumpet Major,
640 Sowars.	1 Chowdry,
	1 Mootsuddy,
	3 Flagmen,
	2 Lascars,

The following Officers have been appointed to this Corps:—

Commandant.—Major H. G. Roberts, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Second in Command.—Lieutenant A. N. Aitchinson, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Adjutant,—Ensign J. McGrigor, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

No. 286.—With reference to General Order N. 46, dated 13th instant, Assistant Surgeon Fraser is directed to assume medical charge of the Steamer "Hugh Lindsay" without delay.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1839.

No. 287.—The following copy of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the address of the Governor General of India, dated the 16th January 1839, is published for information:—

Financial Department.

No. 2 of 1839.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

We have to acquaint you that the rate of Exchange for Bills to be drawn in the official year 1839-40 in remayment of advances for the Queen's Service in the East Indies, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at two Shillings and one half Pence (2s. 1d.) the Company's Rupee.

We are &c.

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON, & other.

London, 16th January 1839.

No. 288.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Calvalry and Infantry, and as Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment. The Cadet for the Cavalry is promoted to Cornet, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the dates of Commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.

No. 793 Mr. Charles Fry Magniac,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 9th May 1839.

Infantry.

No. 811 Mr. John Drumsain Stewart,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 9th May 1839.

No. 815 Mr. Frederick Stanley,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 9th May 1839.

Medical Establishment.

No. 793 Mr. Henry Dunn Glasse,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd May 1839.

No. 169 Mr. Robert Halkerston Davidson, M. D.—Date of arrival at Bombay 9th May 1839.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors

Captain G. Fisher of the 12th Regiment N. I.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 9th May 1839.

Captain T. Gidley of th 11th Regiment N. I.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 9th May 1839.

Assistant Surgeon B. A. R. Nicholson of the Medical Establishment,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 9th May 1839.

No. 289.—Acting Assistant Apothecaries J. Clements, and D. G. Alvares, now Indian Navy, are confirmed in their present rank, from the 20th instant.

No. 290.—With reference to the Regimental Staff Pay Table, published in G. G. O. of 26th ultimo, No. 225, the Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that the Staff Pay therein laid down for Adjutants and Quarter Masters of Her Majesty's Regiments, shall be drawn without deduction, and that the following alterations be made in their Regimental Allowances, to make them correspond with the rates under the Bengal Presidency.

2. The Pay of a Quarter Master of Dragoons, under 10 year's Service, is to be drawn at 8s. 6d. per diem, as authorized by His Majesty's Warrant dated 10th July 1830.

Lieutenant & Adjutant, Drag..	Rs.	48	10	8
Cornet & ditto.....ditto ..	„	36	8	„
Quarter Master.....ditto..	„	15	„	„
Lieut. & Adjt., Infantry..	„	18	4	„
Ensign & ditto..ditto....	„	6	1	4

3. The monthly allowances under the head "difference of Pay" as per margin, are struck off.

4. The excess of Queen's Pay beyond the Company's Regimental Pay of corresponding ranks,* is to be deducted from the Batta, half or full; but in respect to an Ensign and Adjutant, the allowance under the head of Gratuity, vizt. Rupees 12, is to be deducted, and the remainder Rupees 42 12 0 stopped from the Batta. For a month of 28 days there will be a short stoppage of 12 annas.

	Dragoons.		Infantry.	
	* Lieut. & Adjut,	Cornet & Adjut,	Lieut. & Adjut,	Ensign & Adjt,
Queen's per annum	1460 „ „	1460 „ „	1241 „ „	1241 „ „
Compy's ditto	1314 „ „	1168 „ „	730 „ „	584 „ „
Excess ditto	145 „ „	292 „ „	511 „ „	657 „ „
Ditto per mensem	12 2 8	24 5 4	42 9 4	54 12 „

The annexed Table shews the different allowances to be drawn on all occasions of Service in confirmity with the above alterations.

Table of Pay and Allowances to the Adjutants and Quarter Masters of H. M. Regiments, Pay in advance for 31 days. Batta in arrears for 30 days. Remaining Allowances in arrears for any month.

	Regimental Allowances.					Staff Allowances.			Total Pay and Allowance.	Remarks.
	Queen's Pay 31 days.	Half Batta 30 days.	Full Batta 30 days.	Gratuity.	Horse ment.	Tentage.	Horse Allowance.	Staff Pay.	Office Allowance.	Horse Allowance.	Office Tent.	
Dragoons.												
On half Batta and Full Tentage...	124 0 0	47 13 4	...	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	510 13 4
On full... do.. and ...do....	124 0 0	...	107 13 4	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	540 13 4
On half...do..and...do....	124 0 0	29 10 8	65 10 8	12	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	498 10 8
On half...do..and...do....	105 5 0	45 0 0	90 0 0	12	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	498 10 8
On full...do..and...do....	105 5 0	...	90 0 0	12	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	414 5 0
Infantry.												
On half Batta and half Tentage...	124 0 0	47 13 4	...	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	483 13 1
On full... do.. and full.... do....	124 0 0	...	107 13 4	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	483 13 1
On half...do..and...half.... do....	124 0 0	29 10 8	65 10 8	12	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	468 13 1
On half...do..and...half.... do....	105 5 0	45 0 0	90 0 0	12	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	479 10 5
On full...do..and...half.... do....	105 5 0	...	90 0 0	12	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	429 10 5
On half...do..and...full.... do....	105 5 0	47 4 0	...	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	483 9 7
On full...do..and...full.... do....	105 5 0	...	107 13 4	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	539 9 7
On half...do..and...half.... do....	105 5 0	47 4 0	...	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	483 9 7
On full...do..and...full.... do....	105 5 0	...	107 13 4	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	539 9 7
Lieut. and Adjutant	80 7 6	...	90 0 0	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	483 9 7
Cornet and Ditto	80 7 6	...	90 0 0	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	483 9 7
Quarter Master	80 7 6	...	90 0 0	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	483 9 7
Lieut. and Adjut.	80 7 6	...	90 0 0	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	15	465 13 1
On full... do.. and ...do....	80 7 6	...	90 0 0	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	483 13 1
On half...do..and...half.... do....	80 7 6	...	90 0 0	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	483 13 1
On full...do..and...half.... do....	80 7 6	...	90 0 0	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	15	479 10 5
Ensign and Ditto	80 7 6	...	90 0 0	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	483 9 7
On half...do..and...full.... do....	80 7 6	...	90 0 0	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	483 9 7
On full...do..and...full.... do....	80 7 6	...	90 0 0	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	483 9 7
Quarter Master	80 7 6	...	90 0 0	24	30	95	...	192	55	30	30	483 9 7

No. 291.—Ensign J. L. P. Hoare, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is placed at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding the Forces, for Regimental duty.

No. 292.—Ensign J. L. P. Hoare, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Fort Adjutant of Surat, vice Aitchison, subject to the provisions of Government General Order of 8th August 1834.

No. 293.—Assistant Surgeon Bowstead, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 294.—Ensign R. FitzGerald, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope for a period of two years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 24th May 1839.

No. 295.—The Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the following Establishment of Warrant Officers, for the Stations of Kurrack and Aden.

For Kurrack.

1 Conductor. 1 Sub-Conductor.

For Aden.

1 Conductor in addition to the Sub-Conductor now at that station under Captain Willoughby.

No. 296.—The temporary appointments specified in the following Extrats from General Orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated the 8th of March, last, are confirmed.

Captain J. Scott, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, to act as a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, and to be stationed at Bukkur, until further orders.

Captain H. Lyons, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infanty, is appointed an Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Lieutenant R. H. Wardell, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed an Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Privates Thomas Sunnot and Charles Baillie, of Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's, and Privates Stretton and James Makinna, of Her Majesty's 17th Regiments, are appointed to act as Assistants in the Commissariat Conductors's Departments, at a rate of pay of (12) twelve Rupees a month.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1839.

No. 297.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant N. P. McDougall, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Fort Adjutant at Surat, on the departure of Lieutenant Aitchison, from the station until the arrival of the Officer nominated to the situation.

No. 298.—Surgeon Pinhey. is appointed Staff Surgeon of

Mhow, to join on the termination of the Field Service on which he is at present employed.

As a temporary measure, pending farther orders, the Senior Medical Officer stationed at Mhow will act as Staff Surgeon.

Bombay Castle 29th May 1839.

No. 299.—Assistant Surgeon W. Pitcairn, Acting Port Surgeon, is directed to assume medical charge of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, during the illness of Surgeon J. McMorries.

No. 300—The General Order issued by the Commander in Chief, under date the 16th March last, and also the Brigade Order issued by Brigadier Valliant dated the 25th March last, directing Captain Corsellis, Pay Master to the Scinde Reserve Force, to proceed to Bukkur as soon as possible, and Captain Donnelly, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Scinde Reserve Force, to take charge of the Treasure Chest for the use of the Brigade divided between Karachee and Tata, is confirmed.

No. 301.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Divisional Order by Major General Willis Commanding Northern Division of the Army.

Under information received yesterday from the Acting Political Agent in the Myhee Kaunta, Captain Apthorp, K. I. C. 20th Regiment Native Infantry, will as Senior Officer, assume command of the Troops in that Province.

Lieutenant Valliant, 9th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed subject to the confirmation of the Commander of the Forces, Line Adjutant to the Force, from the 8th instant, the date on which they were to take the Field.

The Superintending Surgeon is requested to avail himself of the Services of Assistant Surgeon White, and to direct that Medical Officer to proceed to Hursole without delay, and report himself to Captain Apthorp, K. I. C. Commanding the Myhee Kaunta.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22d May 1839.

No. 48.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements are confirmed.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Commander Haines, the Political Agent, proceeding to Aden to resume his duties, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hugh Lindsay, at the Commander's Table, from the 16th April last.

Mr. Purser Dawson, proceeding to Aden, in charge of Government Coal, Stores, and Provisions, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Ann Crichton" from the 5th December last to the 10th April 1839. the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Lieutenant Buckle, proceeding to the Malabar Coast in the Bengal Pilot Brig "Orissa" to be accommodated at the Commander's Table from the date of the sailing of that vessel.

Lieutenant Campbell, from the Hastings to the temporary charge of the Honorable Company's Steam Vessel Indus, from the 27th of April last.

Mr. Atkinson, 2nd Assistant to the Master Attendant, to be accommodated on board the Semiramis, from the 27th February to the 29th of March last, at the Commander's Table.

Assistant Surgeon Atkinson, proceeding to join the Honorable Company's Brig Euphrates at Kuratchee, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Eamont," at the Commander's Table from the 16th March to the 2nd April last.

BY THE SENIOR INDIAN NAVAL OFFICER IN THE PERSIAN GULPH.

Acting Lieutenant Campbell, to perform the duties of Mate of the Clive, from the 6th January last, the date of Mr. Robert's departure in the "Fortfield" to Bombay.

Acting Lieutenant Draper, to perform the duties of Mate of the Tigris, from the 6th January last, the date of Mr. Leed's departure in the "Fortfield" for Bombay.

Lieutenant H. H. Hewitt, to the charge of the Tigris, from the 13th March to the 1st April last.

Lieutenant Winn, to the charge of the Tigris, from the 2nd of April last.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Harrison to have a Moonshee and Servant on board the Clive, to be borne on the Books for provisions only while the Vessel is at Sea.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Arbuckle, to have a Moonshee and Servant on board the Tigris, to be borne on the Books for provisions only, while the Vessel is at Sea.

BY THE POLITICAL AGENT AT ADEN,

Commander Haines, the Political Agent, proceeding to the Presidency on medical certificate to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice from the date of his leaving that Port to the date of his arrival at Bombay.

BY COMMANDER W. LOWE, OF THE BERENICE.

THE SENIOR OFFICER COMMANDING THE NAVAL BRANCH OF THE EXPEDITON TO THE INDUS IN SCINDE.

Major General Torrens and Colonel Beresford, to be accommodated on board the Schooner Constance, from Kurratchee to the Presidency, from 16th to the 20th April last, at the commander's Table.

Colonel H. Pottinger, resident in Scinde, and Assistant Surgeon Deacon, to have accommodation to the Presidency on board the Palinurus, from the 11th to the 17th April last, at the Commander's Table.

Assistant Apothecary Clements, of the Schooner Constance, to attend the sick of the Brig Euphrates in consequence of the Officer in charge of the medical duties and his Assistant being employed on special duty, from the 9th February to the 6th of March last.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1839

No. 41—Lieutenant John Bird, of the Indian Navy, has been permitted by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to return to his duty.

Bombay Castle, 24th May 1839.

No. 50.—With reference to General Order, No. 46, dated 13th instant, Assistant Surgeon Fraser is directed to assume medical charge of the Steamer Hugh Lindsay, without delay.

Ship Teignmouth.....
" Hastings.
" Mercury.
" Prince of Wales....
Brig Thetis.
" Vestal..
Detachment of Honorable Company's Regiment of Artillery...

No. 51—The Governor in Council is pleased to notify for the information of the Officers and Men of the Indian Navy, and the Detachment of Artillery, as notified in the margin, engaged in the Expedition to Rangoon in the years 1824 and 1825, that Distribution Statements, and Prize Rolls of the Vessels and detachments of Artillery, bearing the names of those who are entitled to share in the Ava Booty, have been received from the Supreme Government, with instructions for the Distribution to be made forwith.

1. The distribution is to take place through the General Prize Committee at the Presidency, under the following rules.

2. All European Officers, and the heirs or administrators of those deceased, will submit Abstracts for the shares to which they are respectively entitled, and Acquittance Rolls in accordance to the annexed forms Nos. 2 and 3 accompanied by a nominal Roll and letter.

3. The Superintendent of the Indian Navy, and Commandant of Artillery, will be pleased to assemble Prize Committees, to investigate all claims to the above Booty, and the Presidents will forward, with as little delay as possible, to the General Prize Committee, Proceedings as per annexed form No. I including the names of such Men as may have left or have been discharged the Service, and the heirs of all deceased Men who may prove their title to the satisfaction of the Committee.

4. Presidents of Committees are directed in submitting the claims of those Individuals who are unable to produce Prize certificates, to state specifically in the column of Remarks, the nature of the proof obtained regarding their identity.

5. The Secretary will then examine, and note on the face of the Committee's Proceedings any discrepancy there may be between the claims included therein and the Rolls, received from the Supreme Government, with any other remark that the General Prize Committee may find it necessary to make, and return them to the subordinate Committee, which will prepare Abstracts and Acquittance Rolls for such as may be found to correspond with the Prize Rolls above alluded to, in accordance with the Forms Nos. 2 and 3.—These Abstracts will be forwarded to the General Prize Committee, for the purpose of being checked and passed by that Committee, for payment on the Paymaster of the Division or range in which the claimants respectively may reside.

6. All persons, except European Commissioned Officers, are to be paid by Committees, respectively, and in acknowledgment of the receipt of their shares, they are to be required to sign Acquittance Rolls, which are to be prepared in accordance with the Form No. 3.

7. Europeans who may have been promoted with back rank subsequent to the compilation of the Prize Rolls, are not to reap any advantage therefrom, unless the party promoted did duty and was mustered during hostilities in the advanced rank.

8. Claimants who may not now be with the Vessels or the Detachment in which they served during the operations in Ava, must prefer their claims through the Naval or Detachment Committee.

9. Individual claimants who may have belonged to Vessels not at present in the Service, or to the Detachment of Artillery, and now Pensioned or Discharged, will submit their claims to the Naval or Regimental Prize Committee, and if ascertained to be correct, a bill Bill for the amount of shares, countersigned by the Committee and accompanied by a separate receipt of the claimant, will be forwarded to the General Prize Committee, to be examined and passed for payment in the manner above detailed.

10. Applications in behalf of the heirs of Men who may have died, will be addressed to the different Committees, according to the Service to which the Men belonged, and a consequent payment will be made on account of the Estate, if the claim be satisfactorily established.

11. The Shares of deceased Officers and Men, European and Native, not claimed by executors or other representatives, or by heirs, or nearest of kin, are not to be drawn.

12. Acquitance Rolls for Prize Money which may have been passed by the General Prize Committee at the Presidency, are to be transmitted to the Secretary by the President of Committees, within 3 months from the date on which the Abstract to which each Acquittance Roll refers, is passed for payment.

13. The balance of unappropriated shares of individuals will be remitted by the Committees to the General Treasury.

14. After the lapse of twelve months from the commencement of the distribution, the General Prize Committee will forward to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, a Return of the European Officers and Men who are entitled to share, but who having died or having left India before the distribution commenced, have not received their shares.

15. The Return to distinguish Individuals belonging to the Naval Service, from those belonging to the Detachment of Artillery, and to specify the sum due to each, in the currency in which the general distribution was made when the Returns shall have been prepared and transmitted, no payments must be made in India on account of the shares specified in it.

16. A return of the European part of the Force, shewing how the different shares have been paid, must also be forwarded.

17. The Prize Committees are directed, on disbursing the amount of the several shares of the Ava Prize Money to claimants or their heirs, to write across the face of each Prize certificate, "amount of share of this certificate paid by the (Naval or Regimental) Committee at (here enter station) on (here enter date) to (here enter name of claimants.)"

18. The period of closing the proceedings of the Committees is limited to the 1st of June 1840.

19. Copies of the Proceedings of Committees when closed, are to be lodged in the Office of the General Prize Committee.

No. 1.

FORM OF PROCEEDINGS.

Prize Committee assembled at by order of G. G. O. G. to investigate claims to Ava Prize Money, agreeably to

President.
Members.

Proceedings of a

Number.	Name.	Rank.	During the Ava expedition.	By whom claimed.	Nature of connection.	Description of document in support of claim.	Whether the claimant is in the receipt of Pay or Pension from the Estate.	Place of Residence.	No. of Pension certificate.	Remarks.	By the Naval or Regimental Prize Committee.	By the General Prize Committee.
			Bank. / Names. / Vessels or Corps.	Name. / Nature of connection.								

Date

Signature of the Committee.

a.—These columns to be used only on the claims of persons not on the strength of the Indian Navy, or of the Regiment of Artillery.

No. 2.

FORM OF A BILL FOR THE PRIZE MONEY

The Hon'ble Company ——— Dr.

To amount of Ava Prize Money authorized to be issued by G. G. O.

No. of each rank.	Rank.	Vessels or Corps.	Amount of each share. C. Rs | A. | P.	Total of each share. C. Rs | A. | P.	Grand Total. C. Rs | A. | P.

To, Total Company's Rupees.

The Military Pay Master

Signature of the Committee

No. 3.

FORM OF THE ACQUITTANCE ROLL.

We whose signatures are hereunto affixed, do acknowledge to have received the sums stated opposite to our respective names, being the amount of Ava Prize Money authorized to be issued by G. O. G.

During the Ava expedition. | To whom paid. | Share of each. | Uncla'med | Signature and Remarks. | When paid.

Ranks. | Names. | Vessels or Corps. | Nature of connection. | Issued | Pice. | Rs. | C. Rs. | A. | Dead, remitted to, vide Acquittance Roll, No. 1, attached. Discharged not claimed. The mark, X, of D. | Pice. | Rs. | C. Rs. | A.

A. B. C. D. E. | Son. | Total. | Z.

Amount originally drawn for Company's Rupees ,, ,, ,,
Amount issued as above. ,, ,, ,,
Balance remitted to the Treasury as per accompanying nominal Roll..... ,, ,, ,,

Signature of the Committee.

Date

ABSTRACT OF AVA GENERAL PRIZE ROLLS.

Indian Navy.

	Ship Teignmouth	Hastings.	Mercury.	Prince of Wales.	Brig Thetis.	Vestal.
Commander.						1
Master.						1
Surgeon.						1
Purser.						1
Lieutenants.						3
Assistant Surgeons.						3
Gunners.						6
Boatswains.						5
Carpenters.						5
Midshipmen.	2	1				8
Quarter Masters.						10
Master at Arms.						2
Master's Mate.						2
Captain's Clerks.						6
Sub-Assistant Surgeon.						1
Stranger.						6
Tindels.						12
Stewards.						6
Compounders.						5
Caulkers, Ships Cook, Sailmakers and Cooper						14
Seamen, Gunners, Boatswains and Carpenter's Mates and Captain's Cook.	14	48	13	16	11	12	114
Quarter Gunners.	2	5	10	6	32	4	2,38
Boys.	5	15	6	14	3	16	2,15,27
Lascars.	15	120	18	14	3	4	
Topasses.	6	6	4	3	3	4	

ARTILLERY.

	Captain.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Bombardiers.	Gunners.
Detachment of.....	1	2	4	4	4	6	64

AVA BOOTY.

Scale of Distribution.

		Amount of each share.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Indian Navy.			
5	Commanders	1037 2 10½	5185 14 4½	
21	18 Lieutenants, 1 Master, 1 Surgeon and 1 Purser	143 5 9½	3,010 8 11½	
19	3 Assistant Surgeons, 6 Gunners, 5 Boatswains, and 5 Carpenters	65 15 6½	1,253 7 3½	
77	8 Midshipmen, 16 Quarter Masters, 2 Masters at Arms, 1 Master's Mate, 6 Captains Clerks, 1 sub Assistant Surgeon, 6 Syrangs. 12 Tindels, 6 Stewards, 5 Compounders, and 14 Caulkers &ca	14 15 6½	1,152 11 1½	
396	114 Seamen, 2 Quarter Gunners, 38 Boys, 215 Lascars and 27 Topasses	2 9 4½	1,024 6 ..	
				11,628 15 6½
	Detachment of Artillery.			
1	Captain	143 5 9½	143 5 9½	
2	Lieutenants	65 15 6½	131 11 1	
4	Serjeants	14 15 6½	59 14 1	
75	4 Corporals, 2 Drummers, 6 Bombardiers and 64 Gunners	2 9 4½	196 10 1	
				531 13 9½
	Company's Rupees			12,159 12 9

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1839.

No. 52.—Acting Assistant Apothecaries J. Clements and D. G. Alvares, now doing duty in the Indian Navy, are confirmed in their present rank from the 20th instant.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1839.

No. 53.—Assistant Surgeon W. Pitcairn, Acting Port Surgeon, is directed to assume medical charge of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, during the illness of Surgeon J. McMorris.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 23d May 1839.

In consequence of Mr. W. Simson having been ordered to assume forthwith, charge of his permanent appointment of collector and magistrate of Sholapoor, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following arrangement.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, to act as collector and magistrate of Belgaum, and political agent in the Southern Marhatta Country.

Mr. P. Stewart, to act as collector and magistrate of Poona.

Bombay Castle, 21th May, 1839.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, acting first assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 11th instant, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Mahableshwur.

Mr. P. M. Dalzell, uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs at the presidency, is allowed leave of absence for 15 days, from the 21st instant, to proceed to Khandalla, on sick certificate.

Mr. R. G. Chambers, acting sub-collector of Nassick, is allowed an extension, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, for 24 days, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 18th ultimo.

Mr. A. Richardson, assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen days, from the 11th instant, under section XIV. of the absentee rules, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1839.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed to remain on deputation in the districts, until the setting in of the monsoon.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID. - *Acty. Chief. Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that Mr. S. Babington, assistant collector and magistrate of Belgaum, was examined in the regulations of Government on the 20th instant, by a committee assembled for that purpose, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD,—*Acty. Secy. to Govt.*

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to give notice, that he expects to be able to dispatch a steamer with a Packet for England, viâ the Persian Gulph, on Thursday the 4th of July next.

It is requested, that letters and dispatches, public and private, for this Packet, may be made as small and light as possible.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Sec. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1839.

NOTICE.

The Post Master General begs to notify, that the English Mail for dispatch, viâ the Persian Gulf, Bussorah, and Beyrout, will close at 3 P. M. on Monday next the 3rd proximo.

It is to be distinctly understood, that no letters can be received after *that* hour, until the General Mail has been made up; and then only on the payment of the fine, notified in the Government Gazette of the 16th instant.

E. E. ELLIOT, *Post Master Gen.*

Bombay, Gen. Post Office, 30th May 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 15th instant..... Chests 1,403

INDORE.

Passes granted up to the 30th March last..... Chests 18,999

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 21st instant..... Chests 20,406
Ditto from the 22d to the 28th instant..... " "

Total 20,406

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838 to the 21st instant ..... Chests 8,644½
Ditto from the 22d to the 28th instant..... 66½

Total 8,711

F. BOURCHIER,—*Opium Agent.*

Bombay, 29th May 1839.

DURPUN.—MAY, 31.

We regret to learn that famine still continues to desolate the province of Kattiawar; and that the inhabitants are flying in great numbers, and parents selling their children for a few measures of grain.

We hope the Committee of the Famine Fund has been and will be able to afford some effectual relief to these sufferers in the north west. No exertions should be spared to induce the generous and the charitable to contribute toward the charitable object.

With reference to the statement that appeared in the *Times* of Saturday last, regarding the suspension of the Kamavisdar of Korshed Carlee and Sheristedar and writers of the Collector of Surat, for fraudulent proceedings, we have been informed that all those individuals were acquitted after a patient examination of the charges brought against them; & they have consequently been re-instated in their situations, with a permission to draw the arrears of their salary during the time they had been suspended.

Connected with the above, we have heard of some proceedings which are highly characteristic of the spirit of the regulations of this Presidency. It is reported that the accusers of the Kamavisdar and the Collector's establishment deposed to the magistrate (*Collector*) that what they had complained to the commissioner was false; and that the statements given him by them were obtained by threats and compulsion on the part of the subordinates of this office. This led to a citation of the revenue commissioner's Carkoons before the magistrate and their trial for the extortion of false testimony, a course which must have been highly degrading to the dignty of the revenue commissioner. As might be expected, however, the charges against his establishment proved utterly groundless.

We believe this is not the first occurrence of this kind, It has happened more than once during the last few years, and is the natural consequence of the nature of the commissioner's office, who, having no majesterial authority, is liable to the charge of undue exercise of power, whenever he finds himself compelled to enquire into any transactions of the native officers in the districts. And how degrading and embarassing it must be to have such a charge brought against him or his assistant before a junior officer, the very man whose acts or those of his confidential servants he has endeavoured to bring to light? Again he has no power to summon a witness or to search the house of any one for suspected papers: but is obliged to request a Mamlutdar to give him necessary help whenever he may require it. Indeed such a system as this must afford many opportunities to the native revenue officers to escape the ordeal of investigation, and nullify, in a great measure, the high powers of supervision with which the Revenue Commissioner is vested. Whatever may be said theoretically in praise of the system of mutual checks, it is very clear that it can answer no good purpose to empower a collector to superintend, in some degree, the acts of the Commissioner, whose special duty it is to enquire into the abuses and malpractices prevailing in the country, and bring the same to the notice of Government.

The late Proceedings at Tanna, in which the commissioner's establihment was brought to trial on charges similar to those that were laid against them at Surat, and which, it is said, ultimately brought down the displeasure of Government upon a high dignitary in the Company's service—will afford an instructive commentary on what we have said.

We think the evil we have pointed out can be easily removed by empowering the Revenue commissioner to exercise the authority of a joint magistrate in every district in which he may be located, and enacting that complaints for illegal treatment against him shall be brought before the suddur Foujdaree Adaulut or Government instead of the local magistrates.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

In allusion to some remarks that lately appeared in the *Gazette* relative to the case of the Boy Framjee Bomanjee, allow me to state that Nowzarrie, this place of mystery and direful portent, is neither more nor less than a small village 12 miles from Surat, held in peculiar reverence by the Parsees, because there is their chief Temple, there resides their chief Priest, and thither resort all those desirous of becoming Priests or of studying their religion under the most learned of the Parsee Priesthood. The improper practices alleged by your Brother Editors to have taken place there in former days I suspect never had any existence, but in their own imaginations.

The Father of Framjee, as soon as he became aware of his sons faith in his own religion having been shaken, had him taken away and sent to Nowzarrie, for the double purpose of keeping him out of the way of the Missionaries, and getting him properly instructed in his own creed. Who can doubt that the Father was justified in so acting? Would a christian Parent, seeing his child about to become the victim of Foreign missionaries and to be inveigled into a Faith, that would make him an outcast from his race and a lost thing for this world as well as the next, be blamed for taking the step that the Parsee Parent has done? I think not, and I would have equal justice meeted out to all. Pardon me for saying that the Papers, in my humble opinion, have taken greater liberties with this subject than are at all warranted, breathing occasionally something excessively like impertinence, as when a recommendation is made to the government to institute an enquiry into Framjee's whereabouts, as if the Father had conspired the destruction of his own child. Though disposed to treat such unwarrantable liberties with indifference or contempt, for the satisfaction of the writer in the Gazette, who shews such tender interest and disinterested zeal in the welfare of the Boy, I may state from authority that he is now at Nowzarrie in perfect health, under no restraint whatever, and in the opinion of his friends, much safer and freer from danger than he was while in Bombay. P.

Bombay 31st May 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 1ST JUNE, 1839.

	MORN.	EVN.
Saturday	1 22	1 41
Sunday	2 1	2 22
Monday	2 45	3 14

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 30th Lieut. B. Kendale, Bengal European Regt.
Do. 29th Major J. W. Watson, Artillery, from Mahabuleshwer.
Do. 31st Lieut. M. Simpson, 17th Regt. N. I. from Mhow.
D. Do. Cornet E. H. Simpson, 2d Lt. Cavalry, from do.

DEPARTURES.

May 29th Capt. W. J. Browne, Brigade Major to Baroda.
Do. 30th Assist. Surg Nicholson, 13th Regt. N. I. to Surat.
Do. 29th Captain J. C. Stockley, 7th Regt. N. I. to Mhow.
Do. Do. Ensign J. Hoare, Staff, to Surat.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On the 30th May, at Byculla, the Lady of Surgeon Montefiore, 16th Regt, N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Khandalla, on the evening of the 28th ultimo, John Graham, Esq. Deputy Post Master General Bombay, aged 35.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 28th Her Majesty's Ship Volage, H. Smith, Esq. Capt. from Muscat.

Do Her Majesty's Sloop of War Cruizer, R. H. King, Esq., Captain from Muscat.

Passengers.—Mr. J. Stockham, Purser H. Company's S. Clive, J. Francis, Servant, Loivnee Downee Seapoys.

Do. Ship British Merchant, R. Birnie, Master, from Llanelley, 18th January.

Do. Barque Lord Elphinstone, R. W. Evatt, Master, from Coringa 29th March.

Do, 29th Ship Thomas Worthington, Thomas Wakeham, Master, from Llanelly, 3d February 1839.

Do. 30th Ship Fazel Currim, Thomas Bennett, Master, from Calcutta, 28th March.

Passengers,—G. Dearman, Esq. Lieut, Kendell, H. Co's. European Regt.

Do. 31st Barque Broad Oak, Joseph McCay, Master, from Liverpool, 18th January.

Do. do. Ship Thomas Coutts, Captain R. E. Warner H. C., from London, Portsmouth 10th February spoke the Lady East off Cape.

DEPARTURES.

May 27th Ship Lowjee Family, B. Rowland, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Blanshard. and child, and a Native servant.

Do. 28th Portuguese Barque Marquis of Hastings, C. A. Oziris, Master, to Penang, Singapoor, and Macao.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Hugh Lindsay	Superintendent I. N..	Bushire.	3d June
A Sailing Vessel	Do.	Aden*	20th June
A Steamer	Do.	Persia n Gulf	4th July
Boyne	D, & M. Pestonjee & Co	London	3nd do.
Javerna	Remington & Co	do.	5th do.
Ann Chrichton	MacVicar Burn & Co..	Liverpool..	1st do.
La Navarin	Jefferies & Co	Persian Gulf.	1st do.
Competent	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	Liverpool.	5th do.
Wave	Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheraze	Bushire and Karrack	Quick desp.
Cestrian	Edmond Bibby & Co..	Columbo..	
Euphrates	Dirom Carter & Co..	Madras...	1st June
Ann	Do.	China...	quick desp.
Maria	McVicar Burn & Co..		
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..		
Packet Bombadier	Thos'Jeffries & Co...	Bordeaux.	early desp.
Monarch	W. Nicol & Co		
William	Skinner & Co		
Wm. Sharples	Higginson & Cardwell..	Liverpool.	Quick desp.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co		
Albyn	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	Ditto	ditto.
Ann	W. Nicol & Co		
T. Worthington	Grey and Co		
British Merchant	Edmond Bibby & Co..	Liverpool.	
Thomas Coutts	B. & A. Hormasjee		
Prince George	Crey & Co		
Surrey	D. & M. Pestonjee..		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. M. Ship—Volage, & Sloop of War Cruizer.

H. C. Vessels.—Steamers Semiramis, & Hugh Lindsay; Receiving Ship Hastings, Brig Palinurus, Surveying Schooner Royal Tiger Cutter Maldiva, Pilot Brig Orissa, Shannon.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Brigs Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalavie, Helen, Castle Huntly, Brig Grab Caudry, Grab Brig Mayaram Dyaram, Patamber Savoy, Jeune Antoinette, Sultan, Earl of Clare, Lady Wilmot Horton, Sulaman, Barbara Ardaseer, Regia, Fazerabany Narsew, Fanny Bampertap, Lord Elphinston, Fazal Currim and Broad Oak.

Arab—Ship Tauze
French—Brig La Josephine.
American—Barque Star.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	London ..	28th Jan.
John Denniston	Grey and Co	do.. ..	13th Feb.
Thetis	Do.	do.. ..	19th do.
Earl Balcarras	Remington & Co	do.. ..	10th do.
Glenelg		do.. ..	10th March
Colombo		do.. ..	Do. do.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co...	do.. ..	15th April
Ida		do.. ..	8th Feb.
Childe Harold		do.. ..	10th May
Anna Robertson		do.. ..	30th March
Isabella		do.. ..	15td do.
Triumph	Remington & Co	do. & Cape	10th Dec.
Syria	McVicar, Burn & Co..	Liverpool..	8th do.
Heywood	Do.	do.. ..	10th April
Kingston		do.. ..	28th Feb.
Grenada		do.. ..	1st April
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co...	do.. ..	20th Feb.
Caledonia		do.. ..	26th Feb.
Commerce		do.. ..	17th March
Crown	Dirom, Carter & Co..	do.. ..	16th do.
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co..	Llanelly ..	In Feb.
Hector	Edmond, Bibby & Co..	do.. ..	18th Jan.
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co	do.. ..	20th do.
Butesshire	Skinner & Co	Clyde.. ..	9th Jan.
Alan Ker		do.. ..	3d March.
Buckinghamshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	St. Aust ..	
Paquet d'Havana		Bordeaux.	
Emilia	Tho's Jeffries & Co..	Rio.. ..	1st Jan.
Drongan	Do	Madras...	12th do.
St. Gualtes		Lisbon....	2nd Feb.

From New York.—William Brown, and Archibald Gatela.
Singapore—Asia Felix, and Helen.
Calcutta.—Colombo, and Harsinger

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.—MAY 18.

Government have at length determined on a change of incalculable benefit to these Provinces—viz. the introduction of the Hindoostanee for the Persian language in the Judicial proceedings of the country. The Circular announcing this change will be found in our Miscellaneous columns. A partial substitution had before taken place in the Magistrate's Courts, but the innovation had not extended to the Sessions Court, where it is of so much importance that it should. The difficulties contemplated in the Circular will amount to nothing, indeed the great and only difficulty, the consent of Government to the change, has been removed. That a little inconvenience will result there is no doubt, but to an extent utterly incommensurate with the magnitude and importance of the measure, which we may now consider as effected.

Runjeet Singh has again rallied, after having been despaired of by his own people. His recovery just now is fortunate for Government.

Captain Wade has crossed the Khuebur Pass, having used the weapons recommended of old by the oracle to the Macedonian—silver spears—or without figure—rupees, of which he expended a large sum. The soundness of this proceeding many will doubt, and a preferable course would probably have been to have effected the passage by force. Had the Sikhs been worsted, which they would in all likelihood, it would have impressed them rather clearly with the value of their alliance to us, and placed the Sikh Military Power in the light we really believe it ought to be viewed in. We confess we would not dislike to see them well thrashed.

AGRA.—Major Drummond has returned from his laborious Survey, commenced in February last, for the purpose of pronouncing on the best line for a road between Agra and Bombay. The first line surveyed, that lying direct between this and Indore, and running through Shahabad, Pooree, and Kitchepoor presented too many obstacles to be selected. The gallant Major was however, more successful on his return, and has laid down a line between this and Indore, which he considers to be as favourable for the construction of a road as any other direction, west and south from Agra can present. We hope to be able to give further particulars of this interesting undertaking in a future number.

CAWNPORE.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—After a little spirit of gaiety we are again dull. A play is, however, in rehearsal. A General Court Martial assembled yesterday, for the trial of an Officer of the 72d Native Infantry. The prosecution was conducted early in the day, and the defence commences on the 17th. If I were tried, I should like to have my Judges more comfortable than they were yesterday, viz. woollen coats and jackets and no tatties. It pleased the Authorities to order the Court to assemble in the Rooms which are private property, and not available for assembly of Courts; you may remember when Colonel Churchill commanded and ordered a Court to assemble there; the Secretary very properly supported the rights of property, and kept the doors locked, and the Colonel was obliged to issue a fresh order for assembly. All Mess Rooms being by General Orders available for assembly of Military Courts, it would have been but correct and reasonable to have ordered the Court to have them assembled there—numerous marriages talked of.

15*th May* 1839.

BENARES.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—The Ball given by the gay and gallant 67th, passed off last evening with great éclat—it was attended by the far famed beauty and fashion this place is so deservedly proud of, besides numerous guests from the neighbouring stations. The weather as might have been expected was warm—feather fans, smelling salts, &c., in requisition. A recherché supper was served and fair justice done to it—Champagne, the pet beverage of the evening; which imparted a wonderful hilarity of spirits and elasticity of step among the fair dancers, whose ankles thick and thin shewed conspicuous in the graceful though mysterious "cut and shuffle" peculiar to Scotch and Irish Jigs—These dances are much "en vogue" at this station and bid fair to usurp the reign of Quadrille, Waltz, &c. Symptoms of a slight fracas threatened to disturb the harmony of the evening—the "gallant son of Mars" of brass spur dignity mentioned by your Mirzapore Correspondent was most overwhelming in his entreaties to squeeze the delicate hand of a married lady; unhappily in the hearing of her "caro sposo"—the indignant husband immediately demanded an explanation which no doubt was satisfactorily tendered; pistols and coffee not being resorted to.

Our subscription list for the ensuing races holds out promise of good sport—the prospectus is inviting to owners of horses, who it is to be hoped will be attracted hither with a few good days.

Dreadful weather? desperately hot, an easterly wind prevalent much to the disgust of the "beau sexe" who rejoice in ringlets. A Madona style of head dress is becoming the "ton" here, which of course will now quickly be adopted by our imitative neighbours.

CIRCULAR.

ABOLITION OF PERSIAN.

To the Judge of Zillah.—

S. D. A. N. W. P. Present: W. Lambert, W. Monckton, and B. Taylor, Esquires,—Judges.

SIR,—It having been resolved by Government that decisive experimental measures be immediately adopted for the abolition of the Persian language in the proceedings of the Civil Court in the North Western Provinces, and for the general introduction of the vernacular, or Hindoostanee, in its place, I am ordered by the Court, in pursuance of the wishes of the Government on this head to communicate to you, for careful observance and guidance, the following instructions.

2. The Court direct that, from the 1st of July next, the use of Persian in all Civil proceedings, pleadings, petitions and writings of whatsoever description, both in your own and the Subordinate Courts, be abandoned, and the Hindoostanee substituted in lieu of it, this rule not being however, construed to prohibit parties who may desire it from presenting, nor the Judge from receiving such Hindoostanee pleadings, petitions and other writing, with the accompaniment of a Persian translation.

3. Should you be of opinion that any specific obstacle exists in the District under your charge to the immediate adoption of the vernacular in supersession of the Persian tongue in the conduct of civil business, you will be pleased to submit a report, within a fortnight from the date of receiving this letter, detailing the nature of the obstacle, together with the grounds of your opinion in its regard. The Court will not, however, recognize the validity of any objection which may be based on the inexpertness of the ministerial officers of the Courts, or their want of acquaintance with the written vernacular.

4. It is the wish of Government that care should be taken, especially on first introducing the measure, that the pleadings and proceedings be recorded in clear intelligible Oordoo (or Hindee where that dialect is current,) and that the native ministerial Officers, hitherto accustomed to write a somewhat impure Persian, do not merely substitute a Hindoostanee for a Persian verb at the end of a sentence, under the mistaken idea that such a practice will be considered as fulfilling every object in view in making the change.

5. That the Court may judge of the degree of capacity presented by your native establishment for carrying into effect the real intentions of Government, it is their wish that you select a short decree, or other proceeding, embracing some sort of argument, and after having it recorded in the vernacular by one of your best Hindoo Mohurrirs, submit the same for the Court's persual.

6. In the same manner it behoves you to be equally cautious, and to impress the necessity of the like caution on the several Native Judicial Officers under you

CALCUTTA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—MAY 18.

EXTINCTION OF THE OPIUM TRADE.—This guilty traffic has at length been annihilated by the wise and prompt measures adopted by the Chinese Government. A more iniquitous and destructive traffic than this, never was carried on under the sanction of a Christian Government, the slave trade itself not excepted. Warned and rewarned, both by the Chinese themselves and their Christian brethren, Christian merchants have continued to play a desperate game in this matter, until they have well nigh involved the sacrifice of many valuable lives, the entire loss of confidence in our national honour, and fidelity, and the stoppage of all fair and honorable traffic with one of the most populous nations in the world, and have added to the already oppressive national debt of England two millions and a half! We do not ask how the British people (as politicians) will sanction this, but as Christians, we have but to acknowledge the shame and disgrace heaped upon us by a heathen people and its rulers in this whole transaction. We fear it may not end here; war may be the offspring of this movement, and should a war ensue from the extinction of this traffic, all we can say is, that it will be be one of the most unjust and unprovoked, within the annals of our own time, or even in the annals of the world. Why will not our rulers wash their hands of such transactions, cease to grow the plant, to give the sanction of their protection to the dealers, or longer to make a monopoly of iniquity. But if it must exist at all, let it be left to the cunning and craft of avowed bandits and smugglers.

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER.—MAY 20

BY the *Europa* which arrived on Saturday morning from the Cape, we have received St. Helena Lists to the 18th January, and private letters from Cape Town to the 9th March.

The *Wellington* arrived at the Cape on the morning of the 5th March, and was to sail on the 9th; her passage after reaching the South East Trade was very favourable, until she arrived off Cape Lagullas, where she was detained 3 or 4 days with unpleasant blowing weather. The *Wellington* fell in with the celebrated French Ship *La Petite Nancy*, and afterwards with the *Madagascar*, a very beautiful Vessel. With the latter she sailed 100 miles at the rate of 10 knots, and then separated by steering different courses. The *Wellington* expected to reach England on the 5th May,

Major General West, of the 42d N. I. may be expected on the *Wellington* from the Cape at Christmas. There were several parties for England, when the *Wellington* was at the Cape, and amongst the rest Sir James Sterling, but all her accommodations were engaged.

A sudden and very singular illness, took place on board the *Claudine*, on her outward passage, the particulars of which, we understand, have been forwarded to the *Madras Medical Journal*. It appears that when the Vessel, was in 3 or 4 degrees N. Lat. and about 500 miles West of the African Continent, a Cuddy Servant was taken ill, with some of the symptoms of Spasmodic Cholera; and, on the Medical Officer being called, he was affected in the same manner. Several other persons afterwards exhibited the same symptoms, and in the space of one hour, from midnight until one o'clock, no less than six were attacked. On the following night, at the same time four or five more were seized, with the same symptoms; and so the disease continued, at the same rate, until almost every person on board suffered. The effects of the illness continued for five or six days; but we are happy to learn that it did not prove fatal in a single instance. We are informed that the most general symptoms were, a total cessation of the secretion of bile, and most intolerable spasms. Fortunately the *Claudine* was most abundantly supplied with Medical Officers.—*May* 23.

The passage of the Clipper *Sylph*, Captain Viall, from Bombay to Madras in 12 days, is one of the quickest that we remember. When we consider that the ordinary Tappal is now 7 or 8 days, and was formerly from 9 to 11 days between Bombay and Madras *direct*, the passage of the *Sylph* fully sustains the credit of the class to which she belongs.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May 20th, Barque *Sylph*, Capt. Thomas Viall, from Bombay 8th May.

Passengers,—Mrs. Viall, Capt. Gribble, Gilbert Fairees, Mr. Read from Calcutta.

Do. Ship *Drongan*, J. Mackenzie, from Cochin 13th May

Do. 20. Barque *Catherine*, Alexander Brown, from the Cape of Good Hope 6th April.

Passengers For Madras.—Mrs. Blenkinsop, Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, two children and three native servants.—*For Calcutta*, Mrs. Brown and Mrs Robertson.

Do. 21, Ship *Indian Oak*, R. Rayne, from Moulmein 1st May.

Passengers.—Head Quarters of the 13th Regt M. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—May 21, Barque *Sylph*, Thomas Viall, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Mr. Reid, and Servant.

Do. Barque *Portsea*, John S. Lowe, to Calcutta.

Do. Ship *Drongan*, J. Mackenzie, to Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—MAY 21.

THE WELLESLEY.—H. M. Ship *Wellesley* bearing the flag of the Naval Commander in Chief arrived at Bombay from the Persian Gulf on the 9th Instant. His Excellency's intention was to proceed immediately to Trincomallee.

LATEST FROM THE CAPE.—The *Catharine* which arrived from the Cape last evening brings accounts of the safe arrival there of the *Duke of Argyll* and *Mary Ann*; their dates of arrival we were unable to ascertain, but must have been towards the end of March.

BELLARY.—We yesterday received accounts from Bellary to the 15th, and state with much concern that the Cholera still hovered about that Station so lately as the 13th and 14th Instant, on each of which days a case occurred in the 13th Dragoons.

BULLOCKS FOR MAULMAIN.—Many of our Military Friends have been led to anticipate a war with Burmah from the number of Gun Bullocks recently sent over to Maulmain: it has however arisen from the Government of India having ordered that Nine Pounders should be substituted for the Six Pounders heretofore in use there, whereby, it became necessary to increase the Teams in proportion to the additional weight of metal.

MADRAS HERALD.—MAY 22.

H. M. 54th Regt.—The Left Wing of H. M. 54th Regt., arrived at the Presidency yesterday morning from Trichinopoly.

Bellary.—Barracks and Hospitals for H. M. Troops.—We see with concern that the Cholera still continues at this station, and that neither the 13th Light Dragoons nor H. M. 39th Foot, nor even their sick, are yet *decently* accommodated. There has certainly been gross mismanagement *somewhere*, but as we feel sure that a case of this kind will not be allowed by the Commander in Chief to go without an investigation, whatever may be the rank of the parties concerned, we shall say no more at present.

Passage money in the Red sea Steamers.—It is now undeniable that the return of the *Hugh Lindsay* was caused by her being overladen with *Goverment* stores for Aden to such a degree that she could not carry her usual—and in this case *indispensable*—allowance of coals, so that her return is, beyond all dispute, chargeable on the Government. The Passengers, however, besides the delay and inconvenience to which they have been put, have actually been called on by Government to pay their mess bills (Rs. 300) *over again*, and on no other condition would the Government give them a passage in the *Berenice*. This really is down right *plunder*, and must unavoidably, as in this case it actually *has* done, cause the greatest pecuniary inconvenience to the passengers, who of course in almost every instance have finally adjusted their accounts before sailing. They *contracted* to be conveyed from Bombay to Suez for a certain sum, (and an enormous sum it is, Rs. 800 being the lowest) and so notorious is this that if the passage had occupied *double* the usual time, if the vessel had made Aden and stayed there *ever* so long, nothing more *could* have been demanded of them; with what face then can the very Government with whom the return and consequent delay originated take advantage of it's own wrong (the facts are not disputed in this case) and charge them nearly half price over and above their original fares.

The fare too between Aden and Bombay, Rs. 400 is much too high, and is a real and very cruel hardship on the overworked garrison of that important but uninviting acquisition.

CEYLON HERALD,—MAY 14.

The Ship *Persia*, Captain Stevens, left the roads yesterday evening in prosecution of her voyage to the Mauritius and England, with the following passengers:—

Dr. and Mrs. St. John and family, for the Mauritius. Captain McCleverty. 24th Regt. Mrs. Nightingale and 2 Children, Mr. Ryley and Mr. Perry; 30 Invalids, 5 women, and 22 Children of the Royal Artillery, 61st. 18th, 20th and 94th Regiments for England.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 1st JUNE, 1839.

We have much pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the *Coutts*, having on board His Excellency Sir James Carnac the new Governor of this Presidency, Lady Carnac and a large party, whose names will be found below. Sir James was received with military honors, and with every mark of distinction becoming his high rank, and the great and responsible office that he has been selected to fill. The ship came to anchor in the afternoon, and the Governor's party immediately landed and proceeded to government House. His Excellency appears to be in the best of health.

The following is a List of the Passengers arrived by the *Coutts*.

His Excellency Sir J. R. Rivett Carnac Bart, Lady Carnac, Miss Carnac, Miss H. Carnac, Miss Wilson, Miss Sprowle, Captain Carnac, A. D. C. to Governor, Captain Lushington, A. D. C. E. Danvers, Esq. Private Secretary Mrs. Danvers, Mrs. Farquharson, Miss Newnham, Mrs. Brooks, Miss Leckie, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Supple, Captain Smythe, Mrs. Smythe, John Warner Esq. Dr. Campbell, E. Howell Esq. of the Medical Establishment, Messrs. Williams, Stone, Stockley, Bowles, Cureton, Johnstone, Miles, McKenzie, Kipping, Outhwaite, Shubrick, Furneaux, Ballingall, Kneller, Montgomery, Thome, and Moore,—Messrs Smith, Worsley, Batt, and Rutherton, Midshipmen of the Indian, Navy.

The *Algerine* and *Cruizer* proceed to day to join the Admiral at Trincomallee.

The public service has lost a valuable and most efficient officer, and society an accomplished and amiable man by the death of Mr. John Graham, the Deputy Post Master of this place, which took place at Kandalla on the 28th ultimo, whither he had gone for a few days recreation, from his arduous and irritating duties here. It is rare to find in public men such a combination of valuable qualities, as appeared in Mr. Graham,—great industry and perseverance, temper and equanimity to a degree that we have seldom seen equalled, kindness and urbanity in his deportment with all the world, and, what is extremely rare in public men, great modesty, which was the more admired as he was known to be a man of superior abilities and of extensive acquirements. It was his ardour, we hear, in one favourite branch of study, Botany, and his imprudently exposing himself to the sun, that led immediately to the illness, which has, so untimely, deprived us of this excellent person.

Government is in possession of despatches announcing the fall of Candahar. Sir John Keane made himself master of it without any opposition. We have seen letters to the 29th April, one of which, after mentioning that "Schah Soojah now reigns in Candahar," states that the Chiefs with 200 of their followers had gone off to Persia; another account is "that only 2 of the Sirdars had refused to acknowledge him and they are both off with a few followers." Either way it augurs ill, for the future peace of the Schah's reign, for besides plundering the place, as they no doubt have done of every thing valuable, according to Oriental usage, their withdrawing is held to be a declaration of hostility, a pledge of their purpose to return at some future day. The Army had suffered so severely on the march, from short rations and the loss of Camels and Horses, that it was thought Sir John would be obliged to halt sometime at Candahar, to rest the men and recruit his Carriage, before advancing on Cabool, and that probably the Bengal Division, which is described to be by far the best appointed and in the best order of any part of the army, would alone be sent on this service. The 4th Dragoons, both men and horses, are said to have stood it admirably. These letters make no mention of Dost Mohammed or of his movements, nor of the supplies procurable at Candahar, nor of the disposition of the People towards the Schah, but we observe they state, that attempts had been made to turn the water-courses, whereby the Force had been put to some inconvenience, and that the villages were deserted, which are circumstances that speak unfavourably for the Schah's popularity.

Letters have also been received from Sukkur to the 13th Ultimo. The last advices we published, spoke of a small detachment being about to proceed against a Belooche Fort 2 marches beyond Shikarpore. We now learn that the Fort was carried by storm after a very sharp engagement, the Beloochees on their side having 48 killed and 46 wounded and taken prisoners, and on ours one Subadar and three Sepoys killed, and Ensign Stanley and three Sepoys wounded. It appears to have been a very gallant affair, the Officers, Smee, Stanley and Taylor rushing sword in hand into the Fort, followed by the Sepoys, in the face of the most determined opposition, and driving the enemy out. The only drawback in the affair was the Misconduct of 2 of the Native Officers, which will be made the subject of enquiry, before a Court Martial. The heat is described as excessive, 115 in the Tent at mid-day, but nights and mornings cool and pleasant.

It is certainly of importance that a nation should not be insulted in the person of its Representative, but it is no less important that the Public should not confound what is called a national with a private insult. The last letters from Karrack report *that the Persian Government had refused to apologize for what has been designated an insult to the Resident of Bushire*. To understand to what extent this insult (true or not, merited or not) touches the English nation, we must first know what is a Resident at Bushire. As soon as the British Government accredited a minister to Teheran (a mock Minister indeed, appointed and paid by the Company, but furnished with credentials from the Queen) it is very clear that that Minister alone had a representative character; that the Resident, whatever may be the nature of his duties towards the Company, whatever confidence they may have reposed in him did not share in the representation of his country, but by delegation of the Minister. But as soon as the Minister had put an end to his relations with Persia, the Resident lost his representative character, if he had any; his duty was then either to withdraw, or to lay claim only to the functions of a commercial agent, functions that, in the absence of his Chief, he exercised at his own peril and risk. If any misfortune happened, the nation which is no longer represented, is neither attacked nor insulted.

These observations are the more necessary, because some, by the similitude of title, may suppose that the Resident at Bushire is in all respects on the same footing with those Residents that the Company maintains at the Courts of the Indian Princes, for the maintenance and execution of Treaties—Such is not the case. The Bushire Residency was formerly a commercial establishment, a Factory, directed by a Persian, empowered to buy and sell for the Company. Sir John Malcolm, on his Embassy succeeded in getting the administration of the Factory confided to an European. Afterwards the modifications in the Company's charter, prohibiting them to trade, led to the Resident, from a commercial, becoming a political agent. The Persian Government, little versed in legal forms, did not perceive or did not care anything about this transformation. But the official forms, the treaty by which the Residency does exist at Bushire not having been altered, the Resident, in his political capacity, is not by right an officer representing the India Company, still less the Queen.

Such a state of things could not of course exist so long without leading to discussions; for that reason in the commercial Treaty lately proposed with the Persian Government, there was a proposition to put the Residency on a regular footing. Let us hope that when the negociation shall be resumed, that this anomaly will cease, and that the Resident, instead of being in his present questionable position, will have his powers and privileges properly defined.

The late arrivals from the Gulph bring letters from Bagdad to the 5th April. Our naval people, in charge of the Steamer *Euphrates*, had been for sometime occupied in surveying the country between Babylon, Ctesiphon and Mossoul, which is described as now bound together by a chain of Triangles, that will form a basis for filling in the details afterwards, should government wish the survey completed, and no war interferes to interrupt their proceedings. The Steamer had ascended the Tigris as far as the greater Zall, but could proceed no higher, owing to the rapidity of the stream and the fuel (wood) proving unequal to keep up the steam. At Mossoul they had an interview with the Pacha of Bagdad, who is said to be alarmed for the safety of his capital from the side of Persia, though it was believed without any cause. The Tigris is depicted as a noble river, at the time these letters were written, swoln to the level of its banks, and where it is joined by the Diala overflowing all the adjacent country. The Steamer returned to Bagdad on 19th March, after a beautiful passage down, and toward the end of April she was to proceed to Bussorah, to be prepared for the packet arrangements. Every thing was being done to maintain friendly relations with the Montifek and other Tribes, who are in possession of the route by which the mails travel, and the Post master was then among the Arabs in the country between Bagdad and Sooz E. Shook, a town on the right bank of the river above Korna.

These accounts represent the Arabs as all on the move, preparing for the impending struggle between the Sultan and Mohammed Aly. Ball cartridges and spear heads were in great demand. The Shunnum Tribe which commands the whole country between the rivers from Bagdad to Diarbekir, and which had had it's Head quarters near to Bagdad for some months, had put itself under the orders of Hafiz Pacha, who was busy in assembling troops and baggage camels, in negociating with the Arabs and making preparations for his meditated attack upon the Pachalics of Damascus and Aleppo. It is said that the feeling of the Arabs towards the Turks is any thing but friendly, and that it is with no good will they embark now in their service, but rather from fear, the latter, in case of disobedience, setting themselves invariably to foment divisions and sow discord, whereby they always succeed in weakening and sometimes in destroying whole Tribes. Our People express their conviction that among these wild and powerful Tribes a very high opinion of British integrity, power and perseverance is entertained.

Bagdad had been for some time crowded with strangers, Poles, Italians and English, driven by the unsatisfactory state of our relations with Persia out of that country, and who found for the present an asylum in Bagdad. Their presence was exciting quite a sensation among the natives.

Our attention has been directed to an article in the Foreign Quarterly of October, headed, "Russian Position and Policy towards Turkey, Circassia, Persia and Hindostan," which was represented to us as conveying a very luminious view of Russian policy, particularly as regards the two last mentioned countries. In England when any question of interest comes to be in vogue, political or otherwise, be it the Ballot, the Corn Laws, India or a new Play, it is immediately taken up by the Press and Literary Journals who enlist in the cause their ablest writers, and leave no means untried to prevent the interest from dying away,—not entirely, as might be supposed, from the patriotic desire of enlightening the world upon a matter affecting the public welfare, but to keep alive the subject for the benefit of the Paper, every such new theme being admitted to possess a certain value, the longer it can be maintained in vogue the greater the gain, it being next to certain that the interest will not survive beyond a given time, when it must yield to some newer theme. Our Readers will recollect Lockhart's description of the getting up of the Quarterly, and the means that were fallen upon to secure a few striking articles at first, as well as the disclosures as to the writers of those articles, many of which proceeded from the pens of men who had never before studied or turned their thoughts to the subject on which they were required to write, yet by force of genius and the utmost freedom in dissecting the works of those who did know and had written on that subject, were able to produce articles of excee ding interest. The greatest portion of the writings under which the Press of England has groaned for six months past on the subject of Russian aggression and the prospects of India, now for the moment a theme of interest, have obviously been got up in the way described. The article in particular to which we have referred strongly savours of it. But the subject whereof it treats has been much more fully discussed in later publications, portions of which we have from time to time laid before our Readers, and we are therefore freed from making Extracts, though not from expressing our entire concurrence in the Reviewers opinion that India has nothing to fear from Russian aggression, and that the whole tenor of the policy of that Power latterly, in her relations with the Asiatic states, has aimed more at obtaining commercial advantages, than increase of territory. The real object of Russian ambition lies much nearer Home. See what Marshall Marmont says as to the possibility of gaining that object; it is the most interesting portion of the article before us,

"I have already shown that the Russians may, with the greatest ease take possession of Constantinople, not only with the consent of the sultan, but on his express invitation. I undertake to prove now that the occupation once effected, the most intimate alliance between France, England, and Austria, the most energetic efforts of these three powers would be ineffectual to force the Russians to evacuate the position they might take up upon the Dardanelles.

"My proof is based on the following hypothesis:—*A corps d' armée*, forming a junction with the troops assembled from the Crimea, would be employed in the Russian occupation: and this force, it may be positively anticipated, would not amount to less than sixty thousand men. I suppose, then that this force would be distributed in the following manner:—Ten thousand men would be posted at the Dardanelles: a strong place, consisting of five or six batteries, flanked by two forts, the one situated at the extremity of the table-ground Maltissi, and the other on the height which commands the batteries of Nagara, would be constructed on that site. Three forts, amphitheatrically built on the European side, would protect its batteries from every hostile attack by land. Ten thousand men would be encamped on the heights of Constantinople, which they would hold in obedience, whilst several vessels of war would ride at anchor in the harbour. The rest of the army, that is to say, forty thousand men, would be encamped at Adrianople. Eighteen or twenty towers would render this post unattackable. The army of from thirty to forty thousand men posted there could not be shut up, and would hold a force eighty thousand strong in check. To complete the system of occupation and defence, I suppose that eighty thousand Russians would be assembled in Moldavia and Walachia, and that their advance-guard would be on the bank of the Danube, ready to cross the river; and, finally, that the grand Russian army would be concentred between Warsaw and Cracow, in readiness to pass the Vistula.

"I ask, then, what could the triple alliance I have mentioned do to force the Russians to evacuate Constantinople? Supposing a French and English army to embark for the Dardanelles, what immense preparations and expense would attend an expedition of this kind! Thirty or forty thousand men is the greatest force that could well be destined to such a purpose; and even this force would probably be ill-organized and ill-equipped: the cavalry would be feeble, because it is difficult to transport a great number of horses to a distant country; artillery the same; and smaller field-pieces would be totally inadequate to the necessities of the war. Finally, this army, embarked at a great cost, would arrive slowly—its march would be known—its arrival foreseen, and it would have to confront a force in strong positions, furnished abundantly with all things necessary, and capable of receiving increase and renovation at any moment.

"On the other hand, should the fleets of France and England alone be called into action, the hostile operations of those countries must be confined to a blockade. The Russian fleet, however, remaining at anchor, could not be attacked, yet might always put to sea, and command an engagement at any favourable crisis.

"And now let us see if Austria could act more effectively Supposing an Austrian army were to enter Servia, after passing the Balkan, the fortified camp of Adrianople would outflank this army on the south, and suspend its offensive operations at once. Whilst manœuvring to conquer this difficulty, the army of Walachia could cross the Danube, and force the Austrians to retrogade. But it may be said, that a second army might be assembled in Transylvania to oppose the offensive march of the Walachians, either by a direct attack, or by menacing their flanks and rear. The mass of Russian troops, however, assembled on the Vistula would, by reason of its advanced position, oblige the greater part of the Austrian forces to remain stationary in order to cover the heart of the monarchy, and even the capital itself. It is therefore probable that a simple disposition of the Russian troops, such as I have imagined, would altogether neutralize the offensive operations of Austria.

"It would then appear necessary that a French army should form a junction with the Austrian army to attack the Russian force in Poland, but this operation though in a scientific sense good, is hardly feasible, for reasons superfluous to mention. Besides the Russian force in Poland might be weakened without much injury being thereby done, for this force would not be necessary to cover the capitals of the empire. Their distance from the frontier even ensures their safety.

"I acknowledge, nevertheless, that all the military advantages I have pointed out in favour of the Russians belong rather to the first occupant. If indeed a French and English fleet should pass the Dardanelles and arrive at Constantinople; if, at the same time an allied army of French and Austrians should seize on the position at Adrianople, and establish there the fortified camp of which I have spoken, then would the Russians have immense difficulties to conquer to wrest these posts from their enemies. Under this supposition, the Russian fleet, having entered Sebastapol, would he shut up there; and if an army crossed the Balkan, this army would be expected to confront an Austrian force either from Tansylvania, marching into Bessarabia, or from Hungary, marching into Servia, in order to turn the flank of the Russian army which would be in Bulgaria. It is true, that in case of an offensive movement on the part of the Russians, a large force would be previously sent into Transylvania, which, taking up a position in that province, would cover the corps on its march to Constantinople. This operation would certainly be difficult, but it might be executed; whilst, on the other hand, the operations of the allied armies, such as I have imagined them, under the supposition that Russia should be the first occupant of Turkey, would be nearly impossible, on account of the proximity of Vienna; unless, indeed, not only the French and English fleets and an Austrian army, and perhaps one from Prussia should be called into action in the war. But the exigencies imposed on Prussia by the configuration of her territory are well known, as well as the natural tendencies of her policy, which might perhaps incline her to an opposite course."*Marmont*, vol. ii. pp. 129—127.

We have received another letter from a Gentleman under the initials G. A. complaining greviously of the state of the Inns on the Poonah road, and particularly of the insolence of the attendants, one of whom refused to give him the Book, to record his sentiments, upon a plea that would have justified the most summary castigation. We would recommend our correspondent to submit the case of the person in question to the authorities here, who will no doubt order his removal immediately. The letter itself we would have inserted in our columns, but for one or two expressions that appear to us to be a *leetle* too stringent.

The letter of P. inserted in our columns is perhaps, in one or two places, expressed in stronger language than will be generally approved of. In his future correspondence, we would recommend a little more moderation.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

Mr. Carew Hunt, our late Consul at Archangel, has been appointed to the British Consulship at the Azores.---(Times.)

Wednesday next, by command of the Duke of Sussex the Grand Master of the craft, , the Freemasons of England assembled in grand lodge will appear in masonic mourning, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Earl of Zetland, who was Pro-Grand Master of that order. The general mourning of the fraternity will continue for six months, dating from 26th February.---(Globe.)

We understand that Mr. Wyon has prepared a beautiful design for the new five-sovereign piece. On one side, of course, is a likeness of her Majesty, which is very happily executed: on the other side is a representation of Una and the Lion, from Canto III., Book I., of Spenser's Faerie Queen, the allegory being very appropriately applied to her Majesty and her kingdom, in that stanza where it is said of the lion---

"And when she wak'd he waited diligent,
With humble service to her will prepar'd:
From her fair eyes he took commandment,
And ever by her looks conceived her intent."—(Sun.)

Extract of a letter from Lisbon:---"A court-martial upon Lieut. Fisher, of the *Tribune*, was held on board the *Ganges* on the 22d. The charges, which were for intoxication and leaving the deck in his watch, were proved, and the sentence of the Court was that he be reprimanded, dismissed her Majesty's ship *Tribune*, and placed at the bottom of the list of lieutenants of 1837. Lieut. Fisher is a general favourite on shore, and every one regrets that he should have exposed himself to so serious a punishment, which landsmen can hardly avoid considering as somewhat severe under all the circumstances, the whole having arisen from his having unluckily entertained some friends on board on Christmas Eve. Admiral Ommanney did all he could to get the matter made up, but in vain. The father of Lieut. Fisher is an old post-captain in the service."---(Chronicle.)

Upwards of 1,000 carcases of sheep have been sent from Hull to London by the steamers, farmers preferring to slaughter and pack up the sheep where they are fed to driving them to town.---Herald.

"The *Gazette* of this evening announces the appointment of T. C. Grattan, Esq. to be British Consul in the State of Massachussetts; J. W. Larkins, Esq. to be British Consul at Alexandria; and T. C. Hunt, Esq. to be British Consul in the Azores.—(Sun.)

The East India Company have lately presented a very valuable sword to Capt. Shads, the gallant officer, who, it may be recollected, distinguished himself in the suppression of piracy in the straits of Malacca. The sword is mounted in fine gold, beautifully and elaborately worked.—(Herald.)

The son of the gentlemen claiming the title and estates of the Earl of Stirling has written to the papers denying the justice of the charge brought against his father for the forgery of certain deeds.—(Globe.)

Monday morning, at an early hour, the town of Newcastle was in a state of great excitement, and persons arrived in great numbers from the surrounding country to witness the trial of Bolam, for the murder of Millie, at the Saving-bank. The judges having taken their seats, the prisoner was brought up.—Mr. Dundas rose and moved for a *certiorari* to remove the indictment and inquisition from the city to the county. This was granted without opposition, and the prisoner entered into recognisances accordingly.—Mr. Dundas then moved to postpone the trial till the next Assizes. He did this on an affidavit of the solicitor of the prisoner, Mr. Swinborne, stating that the prisoner could not have a fair trial at the present time, in consequence of the great excitement and prejudice raised against him by the public prints. The affidavit further stated, that, from inquires made, it appeared that a strong feeling against him existed among the yeomanry of the country in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, and that (as is usual in the spring, on account of the difficulty of travelling from the north at this season of the year) the jurors were summoned from within fifteen miles of Newcastle.—Sir G. Lewin, on the part of the Crown, opposed the application.—Mr. Baron Parke said, he had at first felt some doubt about yielding to the application, but he was satisfied that public justice required it. Unusual excitement undoubtedly prevailed, and it was true that in the spring the jurors were summoned from the vicinity of the town of Newcastle. He thought the application should be granted.—Mr. Baron Alderson acquiesced.—The prisoner bore the proceedings with great firmness.—Times March 6.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The annual general meeting of the proprietors was held in the amphitheatre on Wednesday, for the purpose of electing a president, officers, and council, for the ensuing year, and to receive the report for the past year. Lord Brougham, the president, was in the chair. The report stated that the receipts for the last session had been, in college and school fees, 14,128l. 8s. 4d. being 400l. more than the receipts from the same source the preceding year. The total income had been 14,548l. 16s. 10., of which there had been paid to professors and masters 9,836l. 19s. 10d.; the expenses of the session were 4,005l.; the balance in hand was 706l. 16s. The endowments on the Flaherty fund, Three-and-a-Half per Cents Reduced Annuities, 5,311l. 5s. 4d.; the Patriot Fund, Exchequer Bills, 2,500l.; the Fellows' Clinical Medal Fund, New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 500l.; the Legacy Fund (Coombe's and Clarke's), New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 147l. 14s. 3d.; there were in Exchequer Bills, at Smith and Co.'s, 2,000l.; and of Mr. Brandreth's donation 500l. had been paid to the hospital, and 500l, at Smith and Co.,s. The total number of students admitted last year was 933—being in the faculty of arts, 142; in medicine, 497; and in the junior school, 331. A building had been erected in the north wing for the increasing number of students in practical anatomy, whose former place had been fitted up as a chemical school. The funds were increasing, as were also the students. Up to the 7th of February instant the receipts had been 11,413l. 12s. 2d.; at the same time last year they were 10,398.; the year preceding, 10,687l. A ballot then took place, and the election was announced as follows:—President, Lord Brougham; vice-president, the Duke of Somerset; treasurer, Mr. Tooke; council—Messrs. Duckworth, Fitton, Kent, Norman, and Pendarves; auditor, Mr. Kingscote. After the usual votes, the meeting separated.

PHILOSOPHY OF STEAM.—If the wild tribes of Lake Houron were even at this moment to be told that

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the white man's recipe for conquering the waves of the great lake before them was to take up a very small portion of it and boil it—if, sixty years ago, Dr Johnson had been told (as, exhausted by a hard day's literary labour, he sat ruminating at his fire-side, waiting for his favourite beverage) that the tiny volume of white smoke he was listlessly gazing at, as it issued from the spout of his black iron tea-kettle, was a power competent to rebuke, the waves, and to set even the hurricane at defiance—the red children of nature would listen to the intelligence with no greater astonishment than our venerable lexicographer would have received it. ..... On salt water as well as on fresh—recking and fuming under the line, as well as freezing in Canada—on crowded rivers, as well as on those whose shores are dessolate—on large streams as well as on small ones—in bays, harbours, friths, estuaries, and channels—on the small lakes of Ireland, Scotland, and Switzerland—on the large ones in America—on the Red Sea—on the Black Sea—on the Mediterranean—on the Baltic—in fair weather, in foul weather—in a calm as well as in a hurricane—with the current, or against it—this power, when tested, has most successfully answered the great purpose for which it was beneficently created; and it is impossible to reflect on the thousands of human beings who at this moment are being transported by it; it is impossible to summon before the imagination the various steamers, large and small, which, in all directions, in spite of wind and weather, are going straight as arrows to their targets, without feeling most deeply that after all there is nothing new in the discovery that "the spirit of God moves upon the face of the waters."---*Atlas.*

A Modern Instance for the 10th Satire of Juvenal.---The genius of Napoleon was allowed by all military observers to have shone brighter in the campaign in France, in the winter of 1813-14 with one army opposed to two, than at any other part of his wondrous career. His political courage was as feliciously shown by the march from Elba to Paris. His military talents and political combined, were never more conspicuous than in the boldly-devised movement by which he reduced the many chances against him to an even one at Waterloo. But little do the world at large know the extent of the dread with which Napoleon, even when vanquished, awed his combined antagonists. After his Russian disasters, when Murat had joined the allies as well as Bernadotte, he was offered and refused peace at Prague, the only concession required being the independence of the Rhenish confederacy. After the memorable battle of Leipsic, he refused peace at Frankfort. After the restoration of Holland, and with the allied armies in the middle of France on the one hand, and the English advancing from the Pyrences on the other, still the terror of his name prevailed; the dread of advancing among the French people smote the hearts of their conquerors; even the heart of Bernadotte, who best knew him and them, sunk with him; all seemed unmanned, and at Chantillon all were desirous of again making a peace which should fix Napoleon upon his throne. On this the reader may be sure; and if much is due of Europe's escape in those times, to the vigour and energy of some few able counsellors, perhaps more is owing to the inextinguishable ambition of Napoleon himself, his sanguine temper, and his untameable pride.

The Will of Mr. Jas. Wood, of Gloucester.—An elaborate judgment was delivered yesterday by Sir Herbert Jenner. the Judge of the Prerogative Court, in the long-pending cause relating to the testamentary papers of the late Mr. James Wood, the wealthy banker, of Gloucester. The Court pronounced against the validity of every one of the papers propounded as testamentary, which is, in effect, that the deceased had died intestate. The consequence of this decision is to give the whole personal property, amounting to nearly a million, to two second cousins, as the next of kin to Mr. Wood; and the real property, estimated to be of the value of 250,000l., to the heir-at-law, who was not a party in the cause, and is not even known. Notice of appeal was given immediately after the conclusion of the judgment.

The late gallant Hon. Col. Maitland, whose premature demise at London, Upper Canada, was mentioned a few days since, was the youngest son of the venerable Earl of Lauderdale, and had commanded the 32d Foot for the long period of 21 years. Colonel Maitland six or seven months only previous to his demise, had received a companionship of the Bath for his distinguished services during the conflicts in the Canadas with the rebels. His full colonel's commission bore date Jan. 10, 1837.—(Herald.)

Government having appointed Capt. Pringle, R. E., and J. Parkes, Esq., Civil Engineer, to inquire into and report upon the nature, causes, and practicable methods for the prevention of accidents to life and property, arising from explosions of boilers, defective machinery, etc., in steam-vessels, a circular has been addressed by the commissioners to marine engine-makers, and other interested parties, containing a series of queries on the subject, which must necessarily bring out a great mass of information.—(Perth Courier.)

On Tuesday last week, two strangers alighted at the Star Hotel, Perth, in company with Lord Lovat, from the top of the Inverness mail. They were completely attired in the Highland costume, and richly accoutred. They were of handsome stature, and apparently athletic frame, with thick bushy mustachios and whiskers. Both are scions of the unfortunate royal race of Stuart—Charles Edward Stuart and Sobieski Stuart—grandsons of the last Pretender of that line to the crown of these realms. After dining there, they proceeded to Edinburgh. They seem well inured to our Scottish climate, for, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the philibeg and hose were the only shield from the "northern blast." The strangers attracted much attention.—(Globe.)

GOVERNMENT PLAN OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Lord John Russell, as we understand the explanation which he gave of the intentions of the government in carrying out its plan, stated that the schools to be established throughout the country were to be divided into two classes; one class for members of the church, and the other for Dissenters. It is ridiculous to call such a scheme a national system of education. If it can be called a system at all, it is the most antinational one that it is possible to conceive, for its sure and certain result, were it carried into effect—which we never can believe it will be—would be, not to cement, but to disunite the nation—to separate the community into two distinct classes, and to keep these classes apart by a barrier, founded upon religion. Unfortunately, there exists already too much estrangement between the professors of different creeds. Exclusiveness is the order of the day. Between the members of the established church, and those who are not within its pale, there is no religious, and scarcely any civil communions. The arrogant pretensions put forth on the one side, and the spirit of resistance displayed on the other, are daily widening the breach. What, in such circumstances, is the duty of a liberal government? Is it to stand by and look with indifference on a state of things which, if a timely remedy be not applied, will become an incurable evil? This would argue a degree of insensibility to the welfare of the country of which any government would blush to be thought capable. Is it not incumbent on those who are invested with the guardianship of the national interests to endeavour to allay religious excitement, and to break down the walls of partition which sectarian prejudices build up between the different portions of the same civil community—often of the same neighbourhood? Surely this is the paramount duty of an enlightened and patriotic government. Any plan of education emanating from the state ought, therefore, to have for its object, at least for one of its main objects, to bring about a gradual reconciliation between Conformists and Non-conformists, by associating together the rising generation of both classes, under the same roof, during the process of instruction, and at an age when a lasting direction is given to the feelings. Now, not only would the whole benefit to be derived from this union of sects in one educational system be sacrificed by Lord John Russell's plan, but the opposite evil, the baneful effects arising from the one sect being arrayed in hostility against the other, incalculably increased. The government would be deliberately sanctioning the intolerance—patronising the exclusiveness of the church—and that, too, in opposition both to its convictions and its practice. Lord John Russell, with great candour, acknowledges that his plan ought to have been on the broadest scale of comprehension—that it is defective in Catholicity—that the enlarged measure, which we are advocating, has been eminently successful in Ireland. Why then is it not adopted in England? Can any one earthly reason be advanced for not applying it to this country? Had it been a new experiment, we should have been told that it was a dangerous, or at all events an uncertain one; but as it has stood the test of trial under the greatest possible difficulties, there is no valid or even plausible excuse for not introducing it into England. The path which the government ought to pursue is broad and clear. It should lay it down as a rule, never to be in any case departed from, that no school established on an exclusive plan—no school that is not open to all without religious tests, shall receive one penny of the public money. This is the ruling principle of the normal school, why should it not be the ruling principle of all?—*Sun.*

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL.

"Her Majesty's Government has determined to enforce on Portugal the faith of treaties, which she has so long shown herself disposed to regard with indifference or contempt. Lord Palmerston last night, in answer to a question on the unratified treaty with that country for the abolition of the slave trade, stated his intention to propose an Act of Parliament, giving to our cruisers and commissioners the necessary authority for the purpose of taking possession of slave-ships. This act is imperatively called for by the wanton disregard of the treaties and conventions into which Portugal has from time to time entered with this country. Were the British Government to flinch from the duty thus imposed on it, the honour of the nation would be compromised, and the fruits of the long-continued and expensive efforts in which it has been engaged to deliver Africa from the devastations, and her people from the outrages and cruelties practised on them by those engaged in the inhuman traffic, would be blighted. A letter from Lisbon states that the refusal of the Portuguese minister to ratify the treaty by which alone the former treaties to abolish the slave trade could be rendered effectual, was much praised. The debate in the Senate on the paragraph in the Queen's Speech recommending the final extinction of the traffic, showed that its continuance is regarded as of great national advantage and this in the face of the decree of 1836 for its final extinction!

"The arguments advanced, both by the different speakers and the organ of the Foreign-office, on this subject are all very inconsistent. Great credit is taken for the decree of 1836, abolishing the traffic; and yet the subject is argued as if no such decree existed, and the abolition question was for the first time to be discussed on its own merits. The *National* indeed, declares that the decree cannot be executed without ruining their colonies, and quotes the opinion of the Governor in Council of Angolo to that effect. This opinion was delivered it appears, at a meeting on 12th September, 1837, when the royal decree of 10th December, 1836, was brought before the Council. I have seen a letter from Angola, dated November last, which mentions that the Governor makes 800 milreis on the average by each slaver that leaves with a cargo, and says that four vessels had left with slaves that week, so that the Governor's perquisite for one week from the traffic whould amount to 3,200 milreis, or nearly £300."

The Portuguese authorities have left our government no alternative between being a consenting party to the chicanery so long practised, and which has at length issued in an open refusal to recognise and enforce their own decrees, and the determination now taken. We have no apprehensions of any demonstration of resistance on the part of Portugal. There will be attempts to evade detection, and to elude pursuit; but by the vigilance of our cruisers the chances of escape will gradually diminish, until the trade be given up—relinquished because of the utter impossibility of deriving profit by its prosecution.---Globe, *March* 9.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Of all the wonders of railroads the carelessness seems the most extraordinary. A train flies off the rail, because some one (*always a remarkably steady and attentive man,*) has neglected to replace the switches; or two trains come in collision, because one was delayed by an accident, and the signal for an obstruction was not perceived by the engineer of the train following it at the well-arranged interval of a few minutes after; be sure, however, that no blame attached to any body, the signal not having been such a signal as could be seen in time; and be equally certain that no better signal will be devised. Occasionally the very best servant of the company will place an engine precisely in the way of an arriving train, as if to apprise people of their arrival by a little lively shock; the man in such case will be admonished to be more careful, but his intelligence and fitness will not for a moment be doubted. Wonderful as the carelessness of the railroad servants is, hardly less wonderful are the escapes of the public. Indeed it may be laid down with mathematical precision that the mischief is always in inverse proportion to the apparent danger. Lord Lichfield, the other day, was travelling in a light train, which ran off the rail (a very careful man having neglected the switches), and the engine flew like a cannon-ball against a house. The house was much the worse for the encounter, but Lord Lichfield and his friends escaped with slight bruises. Two trains come in collision (in consequence of some excellent arrangements, and with the observance of all established precautions), at the rate of 30 miles an hour each; the carriages are dashed to splinters, but the passengers are only alarmed, or, at most, contused. Here is the last specimen—one of the most serious in consequences, but yet how short are the consequences of mischief which would have appeared probable from so tremendous a shock—

"On the evening of the 11th ult., between 8 and 9 o'clock, an occurrence of an alarming description took place under the tunnel extending from Chalk Farm to Kilburn, which might have been attended with the most disastrous results. A luggage train belonging to Messrs. Pickford and Co. containing no less than 56 carriages and an engine, 26 of which were loaded, bearing upwards of five tons each, had been detained upwards of five hours behind their time of arrival at the warehouse at Camden Town in consequence of the power of the engine being inadequate to the weight attached to it. On its arrival within a few yards of the Chalk Farm entrance to the tunnel, a portion of the train became detached, in consequence of one of the chains or hooks by which they were connected breaking. But a few minutes had elapsed before the mail-train was heard approaching, and seen on the same line entering the tunnel at the Kilburn end. The signal of obstruction was immediately announced to them by the policeman on duty, who hoisted a red light, but which was unfortunately not perceived in consequence of the dense volumes of smoke and steam by which the tunnel was filled, and which had emanated from the engine attached to the luggage-train. The mail-train, which was going at between twenty and thirty miles an-hour, was upon them almost instantly, causing a collision of a most frightful description, and a report which rang through the tunnel like heavy thunder. The screams and consternation among the passengers were awful in the extreme. The engine was nearly dashed to atoms, as was also the case with one or two of the carriages. One of the guards, named Pooford, in consequence of the violence of the shock, was precipitated from his position on one of the carriages, completely through the window of another, which had been thrown off the line, and his companion, named Roots, was thrown from the roof of one carriage to another. The escape of the engineers was absolutely miraculous. With one or two exceptions, the passengers were but slightly injured. A lady and two gentlemen, however, suffered severely from the glass windows, which cut their faces in a shocking manner. Pooford was also lacerated very much with the glass, and bruised, and Roots had his legs slightly injured; but with these exceptions, attended with great delay, no other inconvenience happened."

The signal of obstruction in the tunnel was, of course, not seen, because the probability had never occurred to the directors that the tunnel might be filled with smoke and steam, through some accident such as that which happened; and no better signal than the policeman's red light, having only the one fault, that it was not visible, had been provided. Farther, it is to be remarked, that though the luggage-train had been delayed five hours, it does not seem to have occurred to the servants of the railroad that the mail-tain was to be expected at a certain time on the same line, and its coming at its appointed time seems to have been a complete surprise. The folks on railroads appear to act on the principle of never expecting any thing. But then, how encouraging is the little comparative mischief from an accident referable to such a want of due precaution, Here is another specimen:—

"Accidents are frequently happening through the foolish temerity of persons in attempting to get out of the carriages while in full speed, to recover articles they may happen to drop or lose on the road. Two narrow escapes have recently taken place in consequence of this practice. One of them occurred to a servant of Lady Baring, who happened to lose his hat. He immediately, whilst the train was proceeding at the rate of 30 miles an hour, jumped from the carriage."

What was the consequence? A man jumps off a stage-coach going at the rate eight miles an hour, and he breaks his legs, has a concussion of the brain, or is killed on the spot. Lady Baring's servant jumps off a railway-train rattling along at thirty miles an hour, and what is the worst consequence? The writer of the account shall tell us:—

"The consequence was, great inconvenience [not to the man but to her Ladyship], the servant having her pass-tickets in his possession, and being left behind the train. Her Ladyship, on its arriving at Euston-square, had to pay her fare twice over."

Instead of a concussion on the man's brain, the damage fell on her Ladyship's purse!—There is yet another example—

"A man, under the influence of liquor jumped out, and was subsequently found sitting on a piece of timber on the line, severely bruised."—(Examiner.)

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Idler in Italy. By the Countess of Blessington. 2 vols. Henry Colburn. London 1839.

The Countess of Blessington possesses in a high degree that instinct for discriminating real character which forms so important an element in the composition of a diary. Her ladyship is evidently in the habit of observing very accurately the peculiarities of all the distinguished persons she meets in society, and is said to have accumulated, and to be still accumulating, elaborate notes upon living men and manners. The volume before us, we presume, may be considered as the first part of those personal memorials, and, from the talent displayed in them, we look with some curiosity for those later commentaries that will bring us closer to the present time, and the London circles.

The substance of this work is furnished from a diary kept during a tour and residence in Italy in the year 1822. The line of journey runs by way of Calais, through Paris to Switzerland, then through Lyons and Grenoble to Avignon, Aix, Marseilles, and Toulon, and so on to Nice and Genoa, Lucca, Florence, Rome, Naples, Pisa, &c. A considerable portion is occupied with passing notices of works of art, antiquities, and customs; but the most relishing passages are those in which Lady Blessington describes the mode of living, the constant flow of society (particularly the high-bred and cultivated English), and the personal details about men who have become celebrated in various ways for their genius, their eccentricities, or their fashion. In these sketches there is a very agreeable vein of vivacity without pretence of affectation; freedom of remark without acrimony or satire; much good will and good humour; much apparent truthfulness and fidelity of illustration: and a tone of womanly sentiment that sheds refinement over the whole. During Lady Blessington's residence in Italy—embracing a period of upwards of three years—she met a variety of distinguished persons, of every one of whom she gives us some note of greater or lesser interest; and the volumes, considered merely as a gallery of outlines, are not merely entertaining, but strikingly suggestive. As Italy has been already so often described as to leave scarcely and thing new to be said of the country, its scenery, institutions, or people, we will limit our specimens to those passages that relate to matters of greater novelty or more immediate attraction.

When Lady Blessington was at Geneva she visited Ferney—a place to which all travellers in that neighbourhood make a pilgrimage. The house and grounds have frequently been described, but the following scene is not destitute of some interest: the anecdote about Voltaire is, we believe, new.

The *salon*, and *chambrea coucher*, are preserved in the same state as when he inhabited them; except that the curtains of his bed have suffered from the desire visitors have evinced to possess a small portion of them. Hence, piece after piece has disappeared, until only a small fragment of the drapery remains. This desire to possess some memorial of departed genius has been often ridiculed; yet it is natural, and is one of the modes by which we display our homage to those who have merited celebrity. I confess it gave me pleasure to obtain a few relics at Ferney; and among the rest, a portion of that curtain, beneath whose shade he so often reposed, whose cogitations have been disseminated over all Europe. In the centre of the *chamber à coucher*, is a black marble vase, that formerly contained Voltaire's heart, and which bears the following inscription:—*Mon esprit est partout, et mon cœur est ici.*"

Over the vase is inscribed—

Mes mânes sont consolés, puisque mon cœur est au milieu de vous."

The sentiment of affectionate retrospection that dictated these inscriptions, induces one to pardon the affectation of placing such a monument in a room.

The garden and pleasure grounds at Ferney, have nothing remarkable; except it be a trellissed walk, planned by Voltaire, with openings like windows in the sides, to admit views of the fine scenery around. This was his favourite promenade and he sauntered for hours in it, with a note-book, in which he entered his reflections; and thence retired to a rustic building adjacent, where he dictated to his secretary some of those lucubrations that have found even more admirers than censors among their readers. The rustic building is destroyed, but the trees that overshadowed it remain, as also some planted by Voltaire, from which his admirers cut off small branches as mementos. A garrulous old gardener, who acted as our cicerone, had lived with, and professed to remember the philosopher perfectly. He described him as vivacious and irascible to a degree, violent while the irritation continued, but placable and kind when it had subsided. He stated that frequently when at work in the garden, Votaire has approached him abruptly, seized him by the ear, which he sharply pinched, and angrily demanding what he was doing, reprehended the operation; but that in a few minutes he returned, and seeing the work in a more forward state, he has good-naturedly—"*Eh bien! mon ami, vous avez raison, cela est bien, fort bien même.*" The gardener remembered to have one day observed an English traveller approach close to the terrace where Voltaire was standing, and stare at him with an air of intense curiosity. Voltaire turned himself round and round, that the stranger might have a more distinct view of him; then retired, and desired his secretary to demand *dix sous* from the stranger for having seen the lion.

Whoever has travelled on the continent of Europe cannot fail to have been impressed with that prominent characteristic of Catholic countries, the open church and the simple devotion of the poor, who drop in at all hours throughout the day to kneel for a few moments in solitary prayer before a favourite saint. Frequent observation of this hourly and daily custom may deprive it of the effect it has at first upon the imagination of a stranger; but it is nevertheless a touching evidence of religious sentiment, which, despite of all dogmatic controversies, is entitled to respect. Lady Blessington alludes to it with feelings to which we cordially subscribe.

I love wandering through old churches. The reflections to which they give birth, transport us from the busy scenes of everyday life, to which we are but too prone to confine our thoughts; and force upon us the conviction of the transitoriness of human existance, and of that dread future, which we banish from our minds in the routine of pleasures and occupations in which we suffer ourselves to be engrossed.

The keeping churches open all day, and permitting those who are disposed to enter, is, I think, a very salutary measure; it maintains the habit of prayer, and the reverence for religion which must surely act as a check, if not as a preventive, to the indulgence of evil passions I have seldom entered a church in France or Belgium without having observed a number of persons passing and repassing, all of whom devoted at least some minutes to prayer. The *modiste* with her *carton*, or the *cuisiniere* returning with her basket of provisions from the market, would esteem it sinful to pass the ever-open doors of the church, without entering to beg a pardon or a blessing; nay, the *marmiton* with his apron on, and the artisan, who is taking to his employer the produce of his labour, will step in and lowly bending, utter a few short, but fervent prayers.

Of the qualifications of the French for excelling in society---where they certainly transcend all other nations---we have some pleasant instances; but the following summary must suffice. Lady Blessington sketches faithfully some of the brilliant characteristics of that lively and versatile race.

If so objectionable a word as *talented* could ever be employed with propriety, the French seem to be precisely the persons to whom it is most applicable; they possess so many accomplishments, such a versatility of superficial acquirements, and such a good-humoured readiness in making them available. Every house among the upper class contains a tolerable versifier, ready to pen a sonnet, write an epithalamium, elegy, or monody, as the occasion may require; which, if not remarkable for poetic fire is at least very readable, as *vers de societe*. The men, as well as women, are nearly all musicians, draw with spirit and accuracy, can get up a concert on the shortest notice, and fill the albums of their friends, as well as their own, with clever sketches.

But it is their acting that most surprises a stranger. French men and women seem really born to act. Each goes through his or her *rôle* with an ease and vivacity that I had hitherto thought was confined to professional performers, and only to the best of them. No awkwardness, no shyness, and yet none of that over-acting, which so often spoils a too confident actor. A *comèdie larmoyante* they enact *à merveille*; but it is in pieces representing the manners of actual life, in which vivacity is tempered by quiet satire, that their chief excellence lies; for it is only in them that their perfect acquaintance with the *bon ton* of society is rendered completely available. In deep tragedy, where the passions and not the manners are the principal features, a want of knowledge of conventional refinement may be overlooked; and many actors and actresses, denied the opportunity of acquiring it, have yet arrived at a high degree of perfection in the serious department of histrionic art. But in genteel comedy this qualification is indispensable; and hence it is that amateur actors in France are so good. English ladies, however high bred, always retain a certain timidity, (and it is one of their greatest charms,) which precludes that perfect ease so essentially necessary in dramatic exhibitions. And this national peculiarity is not confined to the upper classes. I have remarked it on our stage; where, in genteel comedy, I have been seldom permitted to indulge the illusion that the female representatives of the characters were *not* acting. In tragedy, the passions excite the performers into a temporary oblivion of their individuality; and, consequently, the majority of them excel in serious parts; as also in the broad comic line, in which we have had several remarkable actors.

A good story, according to the proverb, never loses in the carriage; and frequently changes its paternity in its progress from one circle to another. Here is an instance: the Comte Andriani was an intellectual Italian, attenuated by disease, and a matyr to the gout.

Spent last evening with Comte Andriani. His guests all described the sights in the neighbourhood which they had visited. Some gave graphic sketches, but others very faint ones, and admitted that they felt little interested by what they had taken so much trouble to see.

"Why go?" asked Comte Andriani.

"O, because Monsieur B., or Madame C., was aways talking *about* it"

"*Bonne raison* for *not* going" resumed our host.

"But then we shall be asked so many questions respecting it."

"Why not do as an English acqaintance of mine once did" said Andriani; "he went with a party to see a mine, but on being shown the tub in which he was to decend, Heaven knows, how many feet into the bowels of the earth, he declared his intention of remaining where he was, and advised his friends to adopt the same prudent course. 'But what shall we say to those who know we came to see the mine, and who will ask fifty question?' 'Why, say as I shall, to be sure; that you did see it; that the decents *was* fearful; but that *you* risked it. You thus save at once the peril, and your reputation.'"

Now this story has been told of Sheridan---and better told. When his son mentioned his intention of descending in a diving-bell, he asked him why? "Because," said Tom, "I should like to be able to say that I went down in a diving-bell." "Well," replied Sheridan, "what the ——— prevents you from saying it?"

At Genoa Lady Blessington met Lord Byron for the first time, and was utterly disappointed in the ideal she had formed of the author of *Childe Harold* and *Manfred*. She appears to have expected to have found in him the tragic and sentimental elements predominating over the sarcastic and witty, and to have forgotten that he was also the author of *Beppo* and *Don Juan*. In conversation she found him lively enough for comedy, looking the melancholy she looked for, although occasionally there passed a shadow over his fine features that for an instant almost realized the pensive cast she anticipated, until it was chased away by an arch smile and some observation "half fun and half malice." Her picture of him is drawn with remarkable exactitude, and lays claim to be considered a good likeness.

His head is peculiarly well shaped, the forehead high, open and highly indicative of intellectual power; his eyes are grey and expressive, one is visibly larger than the other; the nose looks handsome in profile, but in front is somewhat clumsy; the eyebrows are well defined and flexible; and the mouth is faultless, the upper lip being of Grecian shortness, and both as finely chiselled, to use an artist's phrase, as those of an antique statue. There is a scornful expression in the latter feature that does not deteriorate from its beauty, and which is not assumed, as many people have supposed, but is caused by the peculiarity of its formation. His chin is large but well shaped, and not at all fleshy, and finishes well his face, which is of an oval form. His hair has already much of silver among its dark brown curls; its texture is very silky, and although it retreats from his temples, leaving his forehead very bare, its growth at the sides and back of his head is abundant. I have seldom seen finer teeth than Lord Byron's, and never a smoother or more fair skin, for though very pale, his is not the pallor of ill health, but the fairness peculiar to persons of thoughtful dispositions. He is so exceedingly thin, that his figure has an almost boyish air; and yet there is something so striking in his whole appearance, that could not be mistaken for an ordinary person.

In conversation; Byron betrayed that morbid egotism which haunts his poetry. His whole life would seem to have been within himself---his domestic troubles, his fiery passions, and his impatience of criticism.

It is strange to see the perfect *abandon* with which he converses to recent acquantances, on subjects which even friends would think too delicate for discussion. I do not like this openness on affairs that should be only confided to long-tried intimacy; it betrays a want of the delicacy and decorum which a sensitive mind ought to possess, and leaves him at the mercy of every chance acquaintance to whom he may make his imprudent disclosures. Byron seems to take a pleasure in censuring England and its customs; yet it is evident to me that he rails at it and them as a lover does at the faults of his mistress, not loving her the less even while he rails. Why talk so much and so continually of his country, if he felt that indifference nay hatred to it, which he professes? He has promised to dine with us on Thursday; this being, as he asserts, the first dinner invitation which he has accepted during two years. Byron is perfectly at his ease in society, and generally makes others so, except when he enters into family details, which places persons of refinement in a painful position. He has less, far less pretension than any literary man whatever of my acquaintance; and not the slightest shade of pedantry. This perfect freedom from conceit is well calculated to render him very popular, and to induce his contemporaries to pardon the immeasurable superiority of his genius.

Some little traits preserved concerning him are full of interest.

He has a passion for flowers, and purchases bouquets from the vendors on the road, who have tables piled with them. He bestows charity on every mendicant who asks it; and his manner in giving is gentle and kind. The people seem all to know his face, and to like him; and many recount their affairs as if they were sure of his sympathy. Though now but in his thirty-sixth year, Byron talks of himself as if he were at least fifty, nay likes to be considered old. It surprises me to witness the tenacity with which his memory retains every trivial occurrence connected with his sojourn in England, and his London life. Persons and circumstances, that I should have supposed could never have made any impression on his mind, are remembered as freshly as if recently seen. For example, speaking of a mutual acquaintance, Byron said, "——— was the first man I saw wear pale lemon-coloured gloves, and devilish well they looked."

Strange that such a mind should retain such puerilities!

Byron is neither a bold nor a good rider, although it is evident he has pretensions to horsemanship; and the mode in which his horse is caparisoned would go far to prove this ambition.

While the world believed that Byron was leading a life of epicurean excess, he was living on the most meagre fare, and that scantily partaken, of, destroying his constitution by the undue use of medicine, originating, Lady Blessington suspects, in the anxious desire to be thin, devoting few hours to sleep, and prosecuting his literary occupations with the most persevering industry. Lady Blessington is of opinion that the poet's waywardness must have been fatal to his happiness under any circumstances.

All that I have observed in him, and I have narrowly watched every indication of his character, leads me to infer that he is a man with whom a high-minded woman would have found it difficult to live happily after the fervour of his passion was abated. Byron has a fault which peculiarly unfits him for constituting the happiness of such a women as I imagine Lady Byron to be; and that is, a want of perception of the sensitive feelings of others, and a consequent natural inconsiderateness with regerd to them. He is capable of grievously wounding such a person perfectly unconsciously; and of course of even afterwards neglecting to pour oil and wine into the wound, not through ill nature, but from sheer ignorance of its existence. This negligence towards the feelings of others, proceeds from a too intense attention to his own; and is precisely the defact which a woman is least likely to overlook.

Yet, with all these drawbacks, Lord Byron entertained a strong affection for his wife. The fact is sufficiently clear in the following anecdote:—

Byron has aked me to use my influence with Colonel M. to induce him, through the medium of his sister, who is the intimate friend of Lady Byron, to procure a copy of Lady B.'s portrait, which her lord has long wished to possess. This request has given me an opportunity of telling Byron, that Lady Byron was apprehensive that he might claim their daughter, or interfere in some way with her. Byron was greatly moved, and after a few minutes' silence, caused evidently by deep emotion, he declared that he never intended to take any step that could be painful to the feelings of Lady Byron.

She has been so long accustomed to the happiness of a daily, hourly communion with our child," said he, "to admit of any interruption to it without being made wretched; while I"---and he looked more sad than I had ever observed him to do before—"have never known this blessing, ha ve never heard the sound of Ada's voice, never seen her smile, or felt the pressure of her lip,"—his voice become tremulous—"and can therefore better resign a comfort often pined for, but never enjoyed."

He used continually observes Lady Blessington, lead the conversation to Lady Byron, always spoke of her with respect, and often with a more tender sentiment, and had not yet learned to think of her with the indifference long absence generally engenders.

The gayest place delineated in these records is Naples. Here the most distinguished English travellers were to be found, from that curious little man Mr. Mathias (the reputed author of the *Pursuits of Literature*), with his eternal "God bless my soul!" to the accomplished Sir William Gell. Some of these portraits are skilfully executed, but none of them with much force or depth. They have the advantage, however, of being just on the main, and (unlike some sketches we have recently been favoured with of the *Court of Geogre IV.*) they never penetrate the veil of private life.

Amongst the remarkable persons described in these volumes is M. De Lamartine. There is very little pretension in the figure, but it is carefully drawn.

I have seen M. de Lamartine, and greatly like him. He is very good-looking, and distinguished in his appearance, and dresses so perfectly like a gentleman, that one never would suspect him to be a poet. No shirt collars turned over, no apology for a cravat; no long curls falling on the collar of the coat; no assumption of any foppishness of any kind; but just the sort of man that, seen in any society, would be pronounced *bien comme il faut*. His features are handsome, and his countenance is peculiarly intelligent and intellectual; his manners are polished, and his conversation is brilliant and interesting. He has a *presence d'esprit*, not often to be met with in the generality of poets; and a perfect freedon from any of the affectations of manner attributed to that *genus irritabile*. The truth is, that though gifted with a very glowing imagination, and a deeply reflecting mind, M. de Lamartine has been called on to act a prominent part in the scenes of actual and busy life, which has compelled him to exercise his reasoning faculties as much, as his genius has led to the exertion of his imaginative ones; hence he presents the not common union, of a clever man of business, a well-bred man of society, and a poet; and appears to advantage in all the three *rôles*. He is very well disposed towards the English; and no wonder, for he is the husband of an English lady, said to be possessed of so many estimable qualities, as to give a favourable inuptression of her compariots. He has a little daughter, one of the most beautiful children ever beheld with eyes lustrous and timid as those of the gazelle; and a countenance beaming with sensibility, and radiant with beauty. Imagination cannot picture anything more lovely than this child, on whom her father doats. M. de Lamartine is exemplary in his domestic life; offering a proof of the falsehood of the opinion often expressed, that poets are not calculated to make good husbands.

Of Lord John Russell take the following sketch,

We were agreeably surprised by meeting our old acquaintance, Lord John Russell, in the street yesterday. He came and dined with us and looked in better health and spirits than he was when in England. He is exceedingly well read, and has a quiet dash of humour that renders his observations very amusing. When the reserve peculiary to him is thawed, he can be very agreeable; and the society of his Genoese friends having had this effect, he appears here to much more advantage than in London. Good sense, a considerable power of discrimination, a highly-cultivated mind, and great equality of temper, are the characteristics of Lord John Russell; and these peculiarly fit him for taking a distinguished part in public life. The only obstacle to his success, seems to me to be the natural reserve of his manners, which, by leading people to think him cold and proud, may preclude him from exciting that warm sentiment of personal attachment, rarely accorded, except to those whose uniform friendly demeanour excites and strengthens it; and without this attraction it is difficult, if not impossible, for statesmen, whatever may be the degree of esteem entertained for his character, to have devoted friends and partisans, accessories so indispensable for one who would fill a distiguished *rôle* in public life.

Lord John Russell dined with us again yesterday, and nobody could be more agreeable. He should stay two or three years among his Italian friends, to wear off for ever the reserve that shrouds so many good qualities, and conceals so many agreeable ones; and he would then become as popular as he deserves. But he will return to England, be again thrown into the *clique*, which political differences keep apart from that of their opponents; become as cold and distant as formerly; and people will exclaim at his want of cordiality, and draw back from what they consider to be his haughty reserve.

As a mere outline of an original charater, that of the Duc de Laval-Montmorenci is, perhaps, the most entertaining. The gentleman, with so many convenient deficiencies, would be a treasure to a writer of extravagant farces—Mr. Haynes Bailey, for example.

The Duc de Laval-Montmorenci is a singular but amiable man, always in a hurry, with a strange mixture of acuteness and simplicity, high breeding and *brusquerie*, chivalrous feeling and mundane wisdom, ostentation and prudence, wit and *naivète*; each of these qualities influencing him in turn; and their opposing effects produce the most extraordinary effect, and occasion the strangest inconsistencies in his manner and character. Some one speaking of him as being very agreeable, Lord Dudley observed, that the Duc was as much so as a man could be who cannot hear, see, or speak plainly. The truth is, he is deaf, extremely short-sighted, and stammers very much. Nevertheless, he *is* very agreeable; for he has seen much of the world, abounds in anecdote, has an excellent heart, a good temper, and is always good-natured and obliging. A passionate admirer, he makes in raptures of charms he is too short-sighted to see, even where they exist; and which he is prone to attribute to every woman he meets. He speaks of *les beaux yeux bleus* of a lady whose eyes are black, *le teint delicat* of a dame highly roughed, and *la gentillesse d'une charmante jeune personne*, who is near forty. He recounts a story full of interest, pauses in the middle, turns an appealing look to the listeners, and exclaims, "*Mais, mais; c'est drôle, tout-à-fait dible; j'ai tout oublie! je n'y comprends rien.....qu'est-ce que c'est donc-ce que je disais?*"

This forgetfulness is so frequent, that those who live much with him are accustomed to remind him of the point at which he stopped, and then he resumes. At other times, in the midst of a conversation, he drops asleep, without in the least changing the dignified posture which he always maintains; and after slumbering for a few minutes, says, "*Oui, oui, vous avez bien raison, c'est clair; je vous fais mes compliments: c'est impossible d'être plus just.*"

Of the smiles produced by these peculiarities, he is, owing to his being so short-sighted, totally unconscious; and should a laugh, as is not unfrequently the case, escape from those around him, his deafness precludes him from hearing it. His appearance, and manners are so distinguished and *comme il faut*, that he never can be an object of ridicule; although he sometimes forces even those who esteem and respect him to smile at his peculiarities. His abilities in diplomacy are said to be of no inferior order, and his general information is very extensive.

We have filled our space, and must take our leave of these agreeable volumes. If Lady Blessington's writings in this style be not remarkable for much severe judgment, or for other weighty qualities which we rarely find associated with vivacity and a talent for society, they are at least distinguished by good taste, by a true perception of external characteristics, and a general acquaintance with the best circles. We cannot dismiss the work without adding that, in all these points of view, it is the most elaborate and successful of her ladyship's diversified productions; superior to her fictions, because it is closer to life; and, indeed, to all her other books, because it is more comprehensive and less affected—*Atlas.*

Mr. Gurney's Lamp.—The following is an abridged account of the important discovery thus denominated:—In the spring of 1835, Mr. Gurney proposed., by combining oxygen with the flame of wax or oil, to obtain a light of great power, by which the objections to the lime light might be obviated. The proposition was immediately entertained, and the new light was put under experiment at the Trinity House. It is a well-known fact that oxygen increases the brilliancy of burning bodies to a very great extent. Sulphur, which burns in common air with a pale blue and scarcely visible flame, when put into oxygen gives out a very intense light; and phosphorus, when so surrounded, gives out a light so intense that the eye cannot bear it. The same happens with charcoal, and with the flame of oil, wax, or other bodies which contain it. Dr. Priestly applied the principle to a common argand lamp, but owing to the oxygen meeting with carbon in a half state of combination with the atmosphere, he failed to produce the brilliancy which, from theory, he had expected. Mr. Gurney has completely removed this defect by introducing the oxygen into the interior of the flame, where the carbon is pure and uncombined, and thereby produces a light with power equal to sixty argand lamps. The lamps used in lighthouses on the French coast give only ten. Mr. Gurney's light is cheaper than the French in the proportion of 12 to 17, taking all wear and tear into account. Oxygen is obtained by heating black oxide of manganese, which is found in large quaintities in Cornwall and Devonshire. The Trinity House, it appears, has resoved to adopt the light, and the House of Commons is to be lighted with it after the Easter recess.—Times, Feb. 26.

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